FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CDE Conference Results Get Positive Assessment AA 1
Gorbachev Statement AA 1
'Opposed Tendencies' Surmounted [Chernyshev] AA 1
French Role, Weinberger 'Refrain' [Tumonov] AA 2
MBFR Talks Preview Notes Solution 'Possible' AA 3
Bilateral Nuclear-Space Weapons Group Meets AA 4
Space Weapons Session AA 4
Strategic Arms Session AA 4
PRAVDA Gives Reassurance on Security Concerns [Korionov, 18 Sep] AA 4
Pacific Booster-Rocket Tests Completed 25 Sep AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Vorontsov Press Statement on Reagan UN Speech CC 1
Further Commentary on Reagan [Seyful-Mulyukov] CC 4
Shevardnadze UN Speech Praised by PLO's Qaddumi CC 5
Shevardnadze Continues UN Activities in New York CC 5
Talks With PRC Counterpart CC 5
Talks With Chirac CC 6
Meets Spanish Foreign Minister CC 6
Converses With Japanese Minister CC 7
Security Council Discusses Lebanese Situation CC 7
Ryzhkov Interviewed on Domestic, World Issues CC 8
PRAVDA Views Summit, General Assembly, Gulf War [Demchenko, 21 Sep] CC 10
Report Examines Tasks, Mood of IAEA Conference [Dubrovin, Pokrovskiy in PRAVDA 24 Sep] CC 15
Shcherbina Address Viewed CC 16
Invites UK's Walker to Chernobyl [AFP] CC 19
PRC Praises Soviet Moves [Levchenko, Revyakin] CC 19
Blix Criticizes West CC 20

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Dunayev Comments on Shevardnadze-Reagan Meeting A 1
U.S. UN Body Meets Counterparts in Moscow A 1
Zhurkin: 'Useful and Contructive'
Sagdeyev: Different Viewpoints A 2

CHINA

PRC Spokesman Cited on Ninth Consultations B 1
Soviet Union, China Expand Border Trade B 1
Moscow Conference Marks Eighth CPC Congress B 1

PRC Writers' Group Leader Speaks on Visit B 1
PRC Opens New River Bridge in Harbin City [Korzin] B 2
Soviet-PRC Experts Agree on Water Resources Use

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Praises USSR Policy C 1
Ruslanov Scores Japan-U.S. Military Exercise C 1
Correction to DPRK Official on Army Construction Work C 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgarian Culture Days Activities Reported F 1
Yakovlev Meets Delegation F 1
Yeltsin Attends Reception F 1
Maksimov Attends Bulgarian Attache's Reception F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
Sokolov Greets Dzurov F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
Salomentsev Meets With Kadar in Hungary F 2
TRUD Reports Shalayev Remarks at Berlin Plant F 2
[Kolchanov, Nikitin, Repin, Shevtsov 19 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

Weinberger UK Interview Termed 'Interference' [Pakhomov] G 1
Tests Begin on New Soviet-French Orbital Station G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Chance for Increased Iranian Trade, Transit Seen H 1
Iranian Envoy Presents Credentials to Tatliyev H 1
Iraqi Union Official Confers With Shalayev [INA] H 2
Bilateral Security Talks With Kuwait Begin [KUNA] H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Madagascar's President Ratsiraka Continues Visit J 1
Gromyko Reception Remarks J 1
Ratsiraka Reception Remarks J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports Gorbachev Krasnodar Aktiv Speech [20 Sep] R 1
Farm Combine Visit [PRAVDA 18 Sep] R 15
Chernobyl Sarcophagus Engineer Interviewed R 20
Kunayev Addresses Tselinograd Oblast Aktiv R 20
[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 9 Sep]
Central Asian Culture Ministries Criticized R 22
[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 9 Sep]
Shcherbitskiy Opens Ukrainian Aktivs Meeting R 24
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 17 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

General CSA Data on Harvest Progress Reported T 1
Eastern Area Harvest Report T 1
Agricultural Developments for 24 Sep Reported T 2
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Harvest Progress T 2
[Osychkin, 18 Sep]

CDE CONFERENCE RESULTS GET POSITIVE ASSESSMENT

Gorbachev Statement

LD241708 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today made the following statement on the results of the Stockholm conference.

The Soviet leadership positively assesses the results of the conference in Stockholm on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe. A major step has been made towards easing tension and improving the international political climate which is so necessary for solving the vital problems of our nuclear age.

This is a victory of common sense, a gain by all the thirty five countries attending the conference. They managed to rise above differences and reach accords which are important not just in themselves but also improve the prospects of creating a stable situation in Europe. The success in Stockholm can serve the expansion of the atmosphere of trust on the international scale as well.

The Soviet Union sees in this agreement upshoots of new thinking in world politics which are germinating on European soil. Stockholm has proved that even in a complex situation it is possible to reach agreement on questions of security if there is the political will and desire for this. It is an example of how one can and must conduct the new construction of detente, develop new relations among states.

'Opposed Tendencies' Surmounted

LD240824 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The first stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has closed in Stockholm. The lengthy marathon came to an end after almost 3 years. Thirty-three European countries, the United States and Canada approved the final document. What, then, are the results achieved? What accords have been struck by the participants? This is the subject of the following article by TASS military observer Colonel Vladimir Chernyshev:

[Passage omitted] Looking back at the path covered by the conference it is essential to point out that an incessant confrontation of opposed tendencies took place there from the beginning which worsened markedly when it came to drafting the final document.

The stand of several major NATO countries led by the United States actually worked as a constant brake on the proceedings. They sought to restrict the range of problems under discussion and to suppress the political aspects of strengthening confidence and security. Nevertheless, the conference managed to surmount these artificially raised obstacles.

What, then, was the secret of the conference's vitality? First and foremost, it lay in the flexibility and initiative shown by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which did so much to attain solutions to key issues, found compromises, and took steps aimed at securing mutually acceptable accords.

In particular, it was possible, thanks to the socialist countries' flexible stand, to strike a compromise on a problem which had long remained unresolved -- namely, the notification of air exercises. Another important step was the agreement on notification of troop movements in Europe.

The understanding of, and support for the socialist countries' initiatives by the neutral and nonaligned countries, which themselves put forward constructive and practical proposals and contributed to a rapprochement between the opposing sides, also played an important role.

Finally, quite a number of the United States' European partners brought pressure to bear on it and forced it to desist from inflexible and unrealistic stances. [passage omitted]

The political components of security will henceforth be based on wider foundations than in the past, the foundations laid by the restrictive measures in the military sphere. This strengthens the cause of preserving peace and of developing cooperation in Europe.

The conference's successful outcome envisages the prospect of helping toward reducing military confrontation in Europe. This is of great importance to the work of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the participating states in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The improvement of the situation in Europe, a climate of peace and tranquility on the continent, must now play a greater role as an example to other parts of the world, as an example of constructive coexistence among different countries which acknowledge their interdependence and build their relations on a basis of confidence.

The results of the Stockholm Conference, furthermore, prove the greater potential of the policy of detente, prove that the logic of confrontation has become outdated and that the trend toward strengthening peace has deep roots and is irreversible in principle, Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military observer, writes in conclusion.

French Role, Weinberger 'Refrain'

LD240326 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Notes of a Publicist" Program presented by Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpt] Good evening, listeners. History, our only judge and teacher, will give a good mark for the efforts of the 35 Eastern and Western countries which led them to sign the final document of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, which has just ended in Stockholm. [passage omitted]

The Stockholm conference once again proved a truth which is obvious in the end, but often challenged by the enemies of detente: namely the East and West must and can be allies, and not adversaries where it is a matter of preventing war and preserving peace. In this context, there is particular stress in the Soviet Union on the very important role played in the success of the Stockholm conference by exchanges of views between leaders of the USSR and France. We in the USSR do not believe we have a monopoly of good sense, and thus we do not believe that anyone could have signed the final document of the Stockholm Conference against his will or interests.

We are equal in facing a common danger and everything which distances us from the threat of a world cataclysm is of advantage to all of us equally.

This is why I find it difficult to understand the hesitation of my colleagues at LE MONDE who wonder whether they should describe the successes of the Stockholm conference as a historic event or a batched compromise ushering further difficulties between the East and West.

U.S. Secretary for Defense Weinberger had no hesitation. Quite the contrary. I do not believe, he says, that the Stockholm agreement will be useful. You recognize the refrain. As soon as a movement for detente and mutual understanding begins between East and West, the wreckers are there. A compromise between the East and West can only be useless or badly worked out. So, then, what can be done well ultimately between the East and West according to them? A war perhaps?

MBFR TALKS PREVIEW NOTES SOLUTION 'POSSIBLE'

LD250927 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From "The World in Review" program by unidentified station commentator]

[Excerpts] Another round of talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will open in Vienna tomorrow. Our commentator writes in this connection:

These talks have been continuing for 13 years, but to date no concrete results have really been attained. The fact is that inspite of the agreement on the subject matter of the Vienna talks -- adopted in 1973 by the North Atlantic alliance and Warsaw Bloc states -- the NATO countries persist in their attempts to confine the subject of the talks to the reduction and no subsequent increase of the overall number of troops. They deliberately leave unresolved the problem of armaments reduction and limitation. [passage omitted]

The West replaces the task of resolving the pressing problem of halting and limiting the conventional arms race with contrived questions on control and verification of an agreement not yet in existence. At the same time NATO representatives at the talks (?deliberately) make control measures unreal, even absurd, by increasing them to an extent, unacceptable to the other side, which would lead to the unwarranted disclosure of the entire defensive organization of the socialist states, and to the extension of the verification measures beyond the boundaries of the region in which the reductions would be effected.

To find a way out of the impasse created by the NATO countries, the USSR and other socialist countries propose very simple and effective control and verification measures which include, in particular: national technical means of control, the exchange of lists of the units being reduced or withdrawn, mutual notification of the commencement and conclusion of reductions, and the setting up by each side of permanent posts to monitor the withdrawal of the troops affected by the reductions.

It should be noted that last June the Warsaw Pact states again submitted to the NATO states and to all the European countries detailed proposals on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

These proposals, and the stand adopted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks, show that they are seeking in practice to raise a solid barrier against the conventional arms race and the increase in armed forces in Europe.

On the eve of another round of the Vienna talks there has been a successful outcome in the Swedish capital to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe. A set of political, technical and military measures has been agreed with the aim of reducing the risk of war on the continent. The success achieved in Stockholm would have been unthinkable without an effort on the part of all the participants. Likewise in Vienna, a compromise solution is possible on condition that the interests of the security of all the participants are taken into account.

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-SPACE WEAPONS GROUP MEETS

Space Weapons Session

LD231155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1126 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 23 Sep (TASS) -- A session of the group on space weapons within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons took place here today.

Strategic Arms Session

LD241414 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 24 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

PRAVDA GIVES REASSURANCE ON SECURITY CONCERNS

PM241201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "The Branch, the Sword, and Reason"]

[Text] People all over the world are listening with increasing alarm to the thunder of nuclear explosions from the U.S. test sites in Nevada. More and more frequently they are asking: Surely this cannot go on forever? What is it all leading to?

Such questions also occur to some Soviet people, undoubtedly patriots, who are legitimately concerned about the security of our motherland. I have before me, for example, a letter sent to the editorial office recently by A.A. Ryabov, a young specialist from Moscow.

"You do not have to be a prophet," he writes, "to see that the Americans will not accept the moratorium and that, consequently, to continue it is to harm our country's security by giving the United States hope of being able to overtake us while we abide by the moratorium." He continues: "The sword cannot be fought with the [olive] branch, it can only be fought with the sword."

Frankly, I understand Comrade Ryabov and the reasons that prompted him to write to the editorial office. Indeed, this is not an easy situation. For over a year now we have conducted no nuclear explosions. Even before the moratorium the USSR was not obsessed with them and conducted considerably fewer tests than the United States, and, what is more, one-third of them were carried out for peaceful national economic purposes. You can understand what such an 18-month gap means for our socialist state, especially when the Americans are exploding one nuclear charge after another and there is still no end in sight. The U.S. press reports that the Pentagon intends to carry out hundreds more explosions.

In such a situation does the moratorium not create a threat to the security of our country and our allies? Are we not showing undue restraint? Questions of this kind are understandable. We make no secret of the fact that the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987 was not easy to take. It was an extraordinarily crucial [otvetsvennyy] and difficult decision for the Soviet leadership. This has been stated with the utmost directness by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Nevertheless, that decision was taken. And life and the course of events confirm that it was right.

But above all we shall not close our eyes to the times in which we live. And we live in the age of nuclear weapons. It has been said that the sword can only be fought by the sword. But surely this dictum belongs to the prenuclear era. In our era the sword is above all a nuclear sword. That is what worries mankind. And what will become of us if we start brandishing that sword as recklessly as the transatlantic militarists? Even if the image of the two swords suggests a balance of strategic forces (which balance is being maintained at the moment), these nuclear swords would be too dangerous for mankind. They bring not security but equal danger for all.

The modern era imperatively demands new thinking. The problems of the nuclear age cannot be resolved by following the old stereotypes. They are the problems of the survival of the human species and of life itself on earth. States' security in our age cannot be safeguarded by military means alone. This question is now to a tremendous extent a political one. That is how our party and our country approach it.

The Soviet Union has solemnly declared that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR has put forward for the first time in history an all-embracing and realistic program for the gradual and complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. Seeking to set a good example, the USSR unilaterally ceased all nuclear explosions, thereby winning tremendous new respect from all the peoples, who can see that the Soviet land not only makes proposals but acts on them, too. These actions are not dictated by weakness on our part. As a 19th century writer said, fury is a sign of weakness. It is that fury which is characteristic of the "war party" in Washington. It views fearfully the course of history. It watches with trepidation as its position in justification and defense of nuclear tests is gradually undermined. Time is working against the policy whose whole "wisdom" is based on the nuclear-space cudgel. We, however, represent a world confidently moving toward the realization of mankind's best hopes. Only a party characterized by a sense of the greatest responsibility to its people and all mankind is capable of bold steps such as those the CPSU is taking.

People may object: Surely they are continuing their dark deeds across the ocean. It is clear that the U.S. tests' main aim is to create [sozdaniye] fundamentally new types of armaments designed to wage nuclear war not only on earth but also in space.

Yes, they are continuing to do that for the time being. But I would venture to say that this is indeed just for the time being. Time is working against the "hawks". And our moratorium is playing an ever-increasing role here. As an important factor of the political life of the world today, it is working in favor of the peoples and the cause of international security.

What is essentially a worldwide referendum has been launched on the Soviet moratorium, which is a specific, practical measure on the path of nuclear disarmament. And the course of that referendum shows that our actions are supported by the vast majority of the world's population. They are approved by the conscience of contemporary mankind. They are welcomed by the majority of UN member states. The USSR's actions find increasing understanding among the developing and nonaligned countries. The position of "Delhi Six" is just one example of that. The voice of reason is becoming louder and louder in the United States itself, including within Congress. It would be easier to list those who oppose the moratorium. The current Washington administration's moral and political isolation is intensifying. Essentially it is now in a kind of "moral bunker." But it can hardly remain there long.

By all accounts, the current Washington administration will resist the ending of nuclear tests until the "last shot has been fired," as the saying goes. The military-industrial complex's noose is too tight around its neck. But ultimately, everything does not revolve around it any more than everything in today's world revolves around the United States.

The "war party" has been active in the United States in previous decades, too. Nevertheless, it was possible in the seventies to break its resistance -- also with the participation of realistically minded influential circles in the United States itself -- and to conclude a number of important international treaties forming barriers to an unrestrained arms race. As is well known, some of these agreements are in force now. Why should we abandon the efforts to conclude new agreements? Quite the reverse, these efforts should be increased, and we are confident that they will be crowned with success.

We have faith in human reason, including the reason and dignity of the U.S. people. for the U.S. ruling circles' present policy is leading the cause of the security of all states, including their own, into an impasse. Yet together with all thinking mankind we are paving the peoples' way to a world without wars and weapons. And sooner or later most of mankind will follow this path, the only correct one.

Of course, we do not have the slightest illusions about the people we have to deal with in the capitalist world. For that reason the fatherland's security is a sacred cause for the party, the government, and all our people.

By brandishing nuclear weapons the imperialist forces, particularly in the United States, are trying to intimidate Soviet poeple, pinning particular hopes on the "Star Wars" program, which for purposes of deception is called the "Strategic Defense Initiative." At the same time they are counting on forcing the USSR into unnecessary expenditure. That card will also be covered! The United States does not have the monopoly of scientific and technical progress in the military sphere. If necessary Moscow knows ways to nullify [obestseneniye] the "Star Wars" program, ways which furthermore are quicker and cheaper than those proposed by Washington.

"As for our economic concerns," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his replies to questions from RUDE PRAVO, "we would like to deal with them faster and better and thus would welcome any opportunity to switch resources and manpower from defense to civil sectors and to improving people's well-being. But we will never sacrifice our security interests to that end and will not make concessions on that score, including at talks. Indeed, the Soviet people would not let us do that."

Lenin's party will never allow the security of our country or of our socialist friends to be harmed. Soviet people can rest easy on that score.

But at the same time we must always remember that it is primarily the motherland's economic might which is the foundation of the country's reliable security. The cause of peace depends directly on each of us at his work place working to a high standard and with maximum effort. History and the present day prove that if we are weak, the enemies of socialism will intensify the pressure. If we become stronger and sounder economically and in the social and political sphere, the capitalist world's interest in normal relations with us also grows and the illusions that history can be reversed are dispelled.

The course by which Lenin's party is leading us is a true, farsighted, and comprehensively weighed and considered course. By following it unswervingly we shall thwart the schemes of the enemies of peace and strengthen still further the cause of socialism and international security.

PACIFIC BOOSTER-ROCKET TESTS COMPLETED 25 SEP

LD251027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1004 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TASS) -- In connection with the completion of the planned launches of booster rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the regions of the Pacific Ocean described by parameters 70 nautical miles in radius, with their centers on the coordinates 22 degrees 5 minutes North and 174 degrees and 20 minutes East, and 14 degrees and 10 minutes North and 175 degrees and 10 minutes East, declared on 17 September 1986, are free for navigation and for aircraft flights from 26 September 1986.

VORONTSOV PRESS STATEMENT ON REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD241908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Special report" on 24 September Moscow press conference given by Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, devoted to the speech by President Ronald Reagan at the 41st UN General Assembly session; "Special report" replaces scheduled "International Dairy" program].

[Text] [Begin Recording] [Vorontsov] You all know that at the recently opened 41st session of the UN General Assembly a general discussion is in progress, with representatives of various countries making speeches in which they are giving accounts of their vision of the present situation in the world. There has been the address of Edvard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and also the President of the United States, Reagan, who delivered an extensive speech to the General Assembly. A general evaluation of this propaganda speech of the U.S. President has also been given at the General Assembly session in the address of Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

The President's speech this time was, once again, full of delusions, and predudice toward our country, distorting the reality and facts. Again this time the President was not able to move away from his stereotypes regarding the Soviet Union and its policy. Thus our appeal for the necessity for the transition to new thinking, corresponding to the reality of the nuclear and space age, still remains valid. In the course of his address. The President of the United States deemed it permissible to violate the confidential character of the correspondence at the highest level, and gave a detailed account of the contents of his 25 July letter to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the obvious aim to embellish as much as possible the U.S. position on issues connected with nuclear and space weapons. He attempted to present some U.S. proposals, put forward in the course of the correspondence, as ideal recipes for the solution of problems that have arisen -- at the talks on nuclear arms. However, the President did not say that before his message of 25 July that he had received a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 19 June, which contained precise, clear and constructive proposals of the Soviet side concerning quite a full system of possible solutions of the basic aspects of the problem of security -- concerning space, strategic offensive and medium-range nuclear weapons, tactical nuclear weapons, and chemical and conventional weapons.

At the same time, the President was apprised in this message of the broad range of measures elaborated afresh by us to intensify monitoring [kontrol] and strengthen confidence-building measures. the President's attention was also drawn at that time to the importance of the atmosphere taking shape around Soviet-U.S. relations.

In Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's messge, it was suggested to the President that the attention of both our countries should be focused on the following aras where, given mutual desire, progress could be achieved which might come to take the form of accords at a summit meeting. These areas are: space and strategic offensive weapons, medium-range missiles in Europe, and the halting of nuclear tests. Specific organizational measures were also proposed for developing such decisions. These would take the form of several working meetings to be held at the level of specialists, at the level of experts, to examine the problems in question on a strictly businesslike footing.

In his UN speech the President also failed to mention how the Soviet side had reacted to the U.S. approach set our in the President's message of 25 July. This omission should be made good. In his address to the UN Assembly, the U.S. president lauded the U.S. approach to the ABM Treaty. Yet it had already been pointed out to the President by us that the U.S. position merely takes the view that this treaty, which has no time limit attached, should exist for only another 5 to 7 years. In the meantime, according to the U.S. approach, work is to be done that would wreck the treaty. So what comes out of this is not forward progress but in fact the violation of what has already been agreed on. For our part, we suggested that any work in the sphere of space-based antimissile systems should be confined to the laboratories, and what do we hear in response? Praise heaped on star wars weapons, proposals to develop [razrabotka] space weapons and test them at testing sites, and the intention expressed to begin deploying in 5 to 7 years large-scale antimissile defense systems, and thereby cancel the ABM treaty.

The President was warned that we would not agree to this. In such an approach, presented as if new, we can see only a bypass channel for the achievement of miliatry superiority. We have already told the President that we do not intend to help the United States in their efforts to put weapons into space. We will do everything possible to nullify these efforts, to wreck them, and no one needs to have any doubt that we have all the means for this which, if necessary, we will use. The President was told that the Soviet Union is firmly behind the strengthening of the working of the ABM Treaty, and it is namely this consideraton that underlies our position -- that work should be confined to laboratories and that there should be strict observance of the ABM treaty for at least 15 years. In this case it would be possible, and this was proposed to the President, to agree on considerable reductions of strategic offensive weapons. We are ready, without delay, to do this, and by this it would be shown in practice that neither of the sides is striving for military superiority.

In his address to the General Assembly, President Reagan could not bring himself to agree to the halting of all nuclear tests in the immediate future. Although he did not mince words that the full ban on nuclear tests is some kind of long-term goal of the United States, we have more than once expressed to the President our conviction that the issue of halting nuclear test can be solved. Monitoring of such a ban has long been no obstacle. This issue has to be solved radically, through a ban on all nuclear blasts. Keeping them within set limits or regulating them also constitutes the continuation of nuclear weapons tests, only political will is needed. This address, as well as the analysis of the U.S. positions at talks, brings us yet again to the thought that we have already expressed to President Reagan: Is the U.S. leadership at ready, and does it in fact want to seek an agreement that would lead to the halting of the arms race -- to realistic disarmament? [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Vorontsov then replied to journalists questions. Replying to a question about the arrest for espionage activity of the U.S. citizen Daniloff in Moscow, he said, in particular:

[Begin recording] [Vorontosov] Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze has already had occasion in New York to say that with regard to this question we prefer a settlement of this matter concerning both the arrest of Soviet citizen Zakharov in New York and that of the detention in Moscow of the U.S. citizen Daniloff. We prefer to discuss these questions with the U.S. side in a calm context, in a closed context, utilizing all diplomatic means at our disposal for this. We do not consider these questions intractable.

But we are opposed to placing these questions on the front pages of the papers, and giving them exaggerated attention in speeches by leaders. These are not major questions, although they are at times complex, and they should be resolved in the normal diplomatic way.

I am sure that if the matter reaches the courts, the trial will be fair, and the court will attentively consider all aspects of the case. The decision of the court will be appropriate, so to speak, to what is deserved by the man who is a present accused of breaching Soviet law.

For this reason, I see no damage to the civil rights of Mr Daniloff at the moment. Perhaps in the United States this issue has become a very emotional one, but it has been blown up all out of proportion politically.

[Unidentified journalist] Yuriy Mikhaylovich, the fact that the President of the United States mentioned the Stockholm conference only fleetingly and sparingly draws attention to itself. What lies behind this modest response?

[Vorontsov] We also noticed that the President did not pay due tribute to the important work done in Stockholm by the representatives of 35 states. These included, moreover, representatives of the United States. We very highly value the success achieved in Stockholm, for various reasons. First, because it was demonstrated and proved in practice that representatives of 35 countries were able to arrive at an accord on some very complex issues related to armed forces, military preparations, and the military sphere. Unfortunately, the U.S. delegation did not always endeavor to attain accord or act constructively in a spirit of compromise. However, both the allies of the United States and other countries succeeded in persuading the United States not to block the attainment of accords in Stockholm. It was evidently this that elicited such a sparing response to the success in Stockholm in President Reagan's speech to the General Assembly.

This is a very important element. The attainment of the accord at a difficult time -- at a time when movement has so far been very little on other questions concerning the limitation and reduction of armaments. An agreement has been attained on a group of important military questions, and it is an agreement among 35 countries. This is very important.

[Unidentified moderator] By tradition, our Kuwaiti friend, go ahead.

[Unidentified journalist] The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN. In his speech, Mr Reagan did not mention, did not say a word about the Near East -- about the problem in the Near East. How does Soviet diplomacy view this? Is this not something like a monopoly which Israel and the United States want to hold on this question?

[Vorontsov] Yes, indeed. President Reagan's speech in the United States did not touch upon a whole series of very acute international problems which await urgent solutions. The Near East is one example of this. The idea of holding a conference for a peaceful settlement in the Near East is increasingly coming to the fore at present -- a wide-ranging international conference with the participation of all affected by the conflict and of all interested countries.

Nor did the President have anything to say about the constructive idea that is now being actively discussed in the countries of the Near Eastern region, about the idea of conducting preparatory work in a preparatory committee, which would be created within the framework of the Security Council with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council. These are all interesting questions, and they will undoubtedly be discussed at the General Assembly. But, the President is, for some reason, not interested in these problems. Well, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the speech by the Soviet representative -- Shevardnadze, the minister of foreign affairs -- speaks about these problems very clearly, precisely, and constructively. [end recording]

[Announcer] You have been listening to a press conference by Comrade Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the speech by President Ronald Reagan of the United States at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

Further Commentary on Reagan

OW241101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0950 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] By tradition, general political debate at the UN General Assembly begins with speeches by the heads of delegations. First to speak at the 41st Session was King Juan Carlos I of Spain. It would be impossible and perhaps unnecessary, to cite all the speeches. I will merely note that the head of the Spanish State expressed the hope that the strengthening of a climate of dialogue and trust in international relations will lead to a significant reduction of nuclear arsenals and the end of the arms race. We all, of course, wish to believe in this.

Currently foreign mass media are quoting the remarks made by U.S. President Reagan in the General Assembly. The U.S. and other western press is praising this speech in every way possible. The White House boss devoted a great deal of attention to Soviet-U.S. relations. He said specifically: We are seriously and attentively studying the personal message of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, which was handed to us by Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

However, further utterances by Ronald Reagan show that the U.S. Administration adheres to its old ways of thinking and strives to achieve military superiority for the United States. Thus, the President spoke for such strategic offensive weapon reductions which would clearly place the Soviet Union at a disadvantage. Reagan also spoke of the intention of the White House to continue with preparations for the SDI program, which would only further escalate the arms race.

In his speech, the White House chief managed to avoid mentioning the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and to ignore the demands of the whole international community which is calling for the United States to join this moratorium. On the other hand, Reagan made it clear that Washington intends, in the foreseeable future, to continue with nuclear explosions, allowing the Pentagon to develop and perfect new first-strike nuclear weapon systems.

UN observers note that Reagan's speech on his readiness to make two steps in the direction of nuclear test limitation is in essence an attempt to mislead world public opinion, which is demanding an end to all nuclear explosions. Declaring the intention of the United States to, and I quote, "discuss ways of achieving a gradual and parallel program of limiting and finally ending nuclear tests in tandem with the Strategic Defense Initiative," Reagan made it known that the White House intends first to complete the SDI program and to deploy nuclear weapons in space, and only then discuss the question of nuclear test bans.

Speaking on so-called regional conflicts, Reagan once again attempted to present in a distorted light the struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua, against whom the United States is strengthening its subversive activities, and in some instances is waging, through its hirelings, undeclared wars.

Touching on the threat of international terrorism, Reagan did not say a word about the U.S. Air Force bombardment of peaceful Libyan towns. Surely, state terrorism is the worst manifestation of terrorism, which the U.S. Administration has made part of its weaponry for the suppression of national liberation movements.

SHEVARDNADZE UN SPEECH PRAISED BY PLO'S QADDUMI

LD240738 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has highly assessed the USSR's efforts directed at finding a fair solution to the Middle East problem and exercising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The address by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly convincingly confirmed that the Soviet Union consistently favoured the establishment of an Arab Palestine State, he emphasised in an interview with TASS corresspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk. "We thank the Soviet Union for its support to our fair struggle."

At a time when the Soviet foreign minister backed the U.N. active role in Middle East settlement and came out in favour of convening an international conference on the Middle East, the U.S. President found it unnecessary even to mention the volatile situation in that region, for which Washington was primarily to blame, said the PLO representative.

SHEVARDNADZE CONTINUES UN ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Talks With PRC Counterpart

LD250601 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting Wednesday with Wu Xueqian, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and foreign minister of the People's Republic of China.

In a frank and businesslike atmosphere they discussed bilateral relations and a wide range of international problems of mutual interests. Their comparing of notes on the international situation showed the positions of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to be close on the cardinal issues of enhancing general security, destroying nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation, and preventing outer space militarization.

The Soviet Side reiterated readiness to continue applying consistent efforts to further improve relations between the USSR and the PRC in keeping with the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986.

The sides took note with satisfaction of progress in developing Soviet-Chinese links and contacts in various fields and spoke out for broadening them. An understanding was reached to resume talks on border issues next year.

Talks With Chirac

LD250632 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting here on Wednesday with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is taking part in the work of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. In the course of their conversation the sides expressed their common view that at the present crucial stage of international between the USSR and France had special importance. Cooperation between the two countries can continue to contribute to the development of positive tendencies in European and world affairs, given a fresh impetus by the Stockholm accord. The sides stated their common view that efforts should be made to ensure that the Stockholm accord became a step in the further advancement of the European process.

The sides also had a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of the Middle East settlement in the context of prospects for the convocation of an international conference.

They reiterated their shared desire to develop broad and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and France in keeping with the accords reached in the course of the visits of Mikhail Gorbachev to France and Francois Mitterrand to the USSR. Eduard Shevardnadze made in invitation to Jacques Chirac to pay a visit to the USSR, which was accepted with gratitude.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding that is characteristic of Soviet-French relations.

Meets Spanish Foreign Minister

LD250704 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here on Wednesday with Spanish foreign Minister Francisco Fernadnez-Ordonez.

In the course of their conversation he drew his counterpart's attention to realistic opportunities for the improvement of the international situation. The sides reiterated the shared interest of the USSR and Spain in the continuation of the general European process in the political, military, economic and humanitarian fields. Emphasis was laid in this context on the importance of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference, which had become a major step in the improvement of the constructive holding of the Vienna meeting was noted.

The two foreign ministers spoke highly of the development of bilateral relations and noted mutual readiness for the continuation of the constructive Soviet-Spanish political dialogue.

Converses With Japanese Minister

LD250707 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation here Wednesday with Tadashi Kuranari, minister of foreign affairs of Japan, during which he drew the attention of the Japanese side to the large-scale initiatives on ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region that had been put forward in Vladivostok by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are addressed to Japan as well, which has become a power of prime importance mostly thanks to its non-nuclear principles on which its international politics are officially based.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the steps taken by the Japanese Government which were aimed at putting the economic, scientific and technological potential of the country at the service of the "star wars" program ran counter to the interests of international security.

During the discussion of question connected with bilateral relations the sides went on record in favour of their further devleopment, including political contacts.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES LEBANESE SITUATION

LD241035 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Security Council has demanded (on Tuesday) "that an end be put to any military presence in the southern part of Lebanon that the Lebanese authorities object against." 14 states voted for the draft resolution submitted by France, with the United States alone abstaining. The United States thus again came out in support of the Israeli aggressors. The Government of Lebanon firmly demands withdrawal from the country of the Israeli occupation troops and their puppets from the "army of southern Lebanon".

In the U.N. circles the U.S. action is viewed both as a challenge to the whole of the international community and an attack against one of the closest West European partners, "the community of interests" with which has recently been so insistently praised in America in connection with the jubilee of the "Statue of Liberty", a gift to the United States from France.

Despite the U.S. stand, the Security Council expressed firm support for the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within the framework of the internationally recognised frontiers. The document was adopted after the Security Council discussed the critical position of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon because of the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanese lands.

As was noted by the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations A.M. Belonogov, Security Council members know well who backs Israel, who prevents the aggressor from being called to order, who systematically hampers implementation of the Security Council-adopted decisions including those pertaining to the exercise of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force. The people of Lebanon and the international community as a whole tody encounter the dangerousd consequences of that irresponsible policy of Washington's cannivance with the aggressor.

RYZHKOV INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, WORLD ISSUES

LD242339 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- New phenomena in the life of Soviet society, connected with the restructuring of the economic, social and other spheres of life are the main subject of an interview which was given by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Hans Schumacher, editor of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTHER HEFTE (FRG). Full text of the interview is also published in the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES dated September 26.

"Of course, one should realise that restructuring measures are intended for more than just one year ahead", Nikolay Ryzhkov said. "One can now speak only of the initial moves along this way. These include an acceleration of economic development rate due to qualitative factors. In the first half of this year industrial output was 5.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, with the planned increment being 4.3 percent, and labour productivity rose by 5.2 per cent. This was achieved before the measures intended to technologically recondition and reorganise the economy had taken effect -- in other words, it was largely the result of the altered attitude of people to their work.

"Another example is provided by arise in the quality of consumer goods, in the improvement of food supplies for the population, and in higher standards in the public and transport services".

"The people begin to reap the benefits of efforts to affirm a sober way of life: the policy has now been consistently implemented for over a year. The incident of cardio-vascular diseases has fallen. There are fewer industrial and transport injuries, and the divorce rate has dropped.

"However," Nikolay Ryzhkov said, "the planned stupendous tasks cannot be accomplished without radically accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

We interpret acceleration in its broadest sense as the fundamental renewal of material and technical facilities through the application of the achievements of science and technology, as a better public and social relationships, profound changes in the content and character of work and the material and spiritual conditions of human life, and as a more vigorous public and political life.

"Among the causes which brought about the need for restructuring were the slowing down of the rate of economic growth of the USSR in the 1970's, crop failures several years running, and the slower growth of available manpower, due to the demographic recession following the Second World War, and so on.

"But the main cause was that the fact that extensive factors in economic development ceased to be useful and that it was essential to concentrate on greater all-round efficiency in social production was lost sight of.

However, Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasised, "We assess our failings against our own scale of values. Thus, over the past 25 years 54 million flats have been built in the country. People are now far better fed and dressed. Sales of private cars, furniture, TV sets, domestic refrigerators and other durables has multiplied. We have introduced a universal compulsory secondary education system. The number of specialists with higher education has quadrupled. In doctors per thousand of population the USSR leads the world."

Then the chairman of the Council of Ministes of the USSR spoke of the development of Soviet culture. "The party and the state", he said, "exhort cultural workers to produce works that will raise honest, steadfast people aware of their civic duty. In that sense there are no taboos for art. However, in our country no support is forthcoming, nor will it ever be for works that peddle in any form war, violence, hatred of other peoples, slander against socialism, pornography, and the propagation of other human vices".

"We cannot tolerate the supplanting of art by ersatz culture, as is being observed nowadays, for instance, in Western Europe where inferior cliche-ridden literature, cinema, variety and visual arts poured in from over the Atlantic, undermining the vast heritage of Europe's national cultures and pandering to base feelings".

"We see increasing democratisation in Soviet culture. This is reflected, in particular, in film studios shedding tutelage in the choice of scenarios, and in the artistic councils at the threatres now enjoying more tights in repertorial selection, the assessment of acting potential and approving of productions.

"The Soviet public is now widely discussing aspects germane to the further development of the country's higher and secondary educational systems. A reform of the general educational school and vocational training is now under way. In 1986-1990 it is planned to build 6,000 clubs and houses of culture in rural areas or nearly twice as many as were opened throughout the previous five-year period, and more than 40 large concert halls. These are but only few examples".

Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out that the acceleration of economic development will make it possible to multiply the resources channelled to social purposes. Wage increases for doctors and other medical personnel will begin this year, and those for the personnel of cultural and educational institutions a little later.

"Next year the introduction of a new system of payment for teachers and other brackets of workers will be completed. The earnings of 90 million people will be increased within the five-year plan period as a whole.

"New substantial steps will be taken in the current five-year period to increase state assistance to the families with children. For example, paid leaves granted working mothers for the care of infants will be extended from one year to a year and a half. Pensions are to be increased for a considerable number of war veterans. At the same time there will be notable improvement in the level and structure of consumption, and in the working, living and recreational conditions of the population.

"Our state will continue consistently to provide solid social guarantees of the constitutional rights of the members of our society to work, to education and vocational training, free medical care, material security in old age and in the event of illness, to housing and many other social benefits".

Moving on to international problems, Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasised that the general principle of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states is to do everything to strengthen peace, to work for relaxation of international tension and for disarmament.

"This principle has been practically embodied in the programme put forward on January 15, 1986, in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and in other soviet peace initiatives aimed at reversing the dangerous trend of developments, at ending distrust and achieving rational cooperation among all states.

"An evidence of the readiness of the USSR to take definite steps towards terminating the nuclear arms race was provided by the recent prolongation, for the fourth time, of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

"We are waiting for our negotiating partners to demonstrate their readiness to seek joint constructive solutions of the most urgent problems of our time".

"The realisation of the Soviet Peace proposals would have a favourable effect on the economic development not only of the Soviet Union but of the international community as a whole. However, hopes for being able to retard the economic progress of the countries of the socialist community by stepping up the arms race are doomed to be disappointed.

"The socialist countries are capable of accomplishing their economic development tasks and at the same time strengthening their defence capability".

The Soviet prime minister spoke out in favour of wider economic cooperation between Western Europe and the USSR.

"We know," he said, "that there are business circles in the FRG which are interested in closer economic ties with the USSR. But at the same time, the FRG is following in the wake of the American policy of bans and embargoes. The purpose of such a policy is to prevent the USSR and other socialist countries from receiving up-to-date technology.

"It would be naive to assume that we would wish to import some elements for our military technology from Western countries. By imposing such bans the United States is raising obstacles to the expansion of economic ties between socialist and capitalist countries of Europe.

"The USSR is not for confining itself to trade relations with the FRG but for moving on to organising joint enterprises. West European partners will be able to take out their profits. But these enterprises will have to abide by Soviet laws. The output of the joint enterprises could be divided between the partners. It could be exported to third countries as well. Judging by information coming in, for example, from the FRG, many firms are interested in this form of cooperation".

Touching upon prospects for a summit meeting between the USSR and the USA, Nikolay Ryzhkov said that after the meeting in Geneva the Soviet side had hoped that political relations between the two countries would develop more constructively.

"The USSR took its obligations very seriously. It put forward a whole complex of proposals for disarmament and for strengthening international security. However, our negotiating partners did not reciprocate", Ryzhkov said.

"At the same time they constantly raise the question of a new summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. In principle the Soviet side is for such a meeting but holds that it must yield definite practical results.

"Our competent representatives", the Soviet prime minister said, "are working in contact with the Americans. And if some questions are found on which positive results could be achieved, the matter of a new summit could be raised. We have advanced enough proposals for a constructive discussion. Take if only the question of ending nuclear tests.

"On August 6 last year the USSR proclaimed a moratorium and has prolonged it several times. But we cannot disarm ourselves unilaterally. In the meantime the Americans have carried out 18 explosions. To our last proposal they gave a negative reply almost immediately.

"This is not evidence of a serious approach to such a fundamental issue as international security. Incidentally, the position on this question of the ruling circles of the FRG is also rather surprising," the chairman of the Council of ministers of the USSR said.

PRAVDA VIEWS SUMMIT, GENERAL ASSEMBLY, GULF WAR

PM231209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] The attention of Soviet people and the mass media abroad is currently focused on Comrade Gorbachev's stay in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. The Soviet leader's meetings and conversations with working people and with the party aktiv show that people ardently approve and are supporting with deeds the domestic and foreign policy of our party and our state. [paragraph continues]

They realize that the Soviet Union's progressive course must have a sound basis -- a powerful economy, a united people, and strong defenses. This is the guarantee of the maintenance and strengthening of people in the current international situation which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialism.

A Time for Responsibility [subhead]

The era in which we are living is complex, very complex. The most contradictory trends have become interwoven and intertwined on a global scale and there is a lack of trust between countries. But it is a feature of our age that for all its diversity and for all its contradictions people are more acutely aware than ever before that they have many common preoccupations and, alas, anxieties.

It is said that the mass media have brought human beings closer together -- an event in any part of the world is instantly heard of everywhere, and television even enables people to see it. The supreme achievements of science, in particular mankind's entry into space, have led to awareness of the fact that we earthlings live in the same home and everything in this world is interrelated. But the soaring scientific and technical progress has its reverse side as well. It has shown that we have a common enemy, which is threatening life on earth: Weapons not only of mass, but of global destruction have been created. This means that we all have a stake in their never being used and being destroyed as quickly as possible.

"Through our peaceful foreign policy we invite people to unite in order to save life on the planet and not only prevent nuclear war, but preserve the environment," M.S. Gorbachev said at a meeting with working people in Krasnodar Kray.

Naturally, politicians, especially the leaders of great states -- the decisionmakers -- have a big part to play in this. People on all continents pin great hopes on meetings and talks between them and expect not smiles and exchanges of formal platitudes, but the adoption of decisions which will enable mankind to sigh with relief. They expect action, not just words.

This is what our country's policy is based on. It is confirmed by the fact that the Soviet Union has established and extended on four occasions a moratorium on nuclear explosions, which we have not conducted for 14 months now.

Unfortunately Washington's response has not been favorable so far. "The campaign to ban tests conceals the fact," VOA believes, reflecting its government's view, "that the main cause of people's concern is nuclear weapons, not nuclear weapon tests." Certainly, the presence of nuclear weapons is a very alarming factor, but the halting of tests is after all the first step toward their reduction and then their destruction. It is this ultimate goal that our government was stiving for when it put forward the program for the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

You will recall in this connection that last November in Geneva M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan deemed it necessary to adopt concrete measures to improve Soviet-American relations as part of the process of improving the general world situation. It was laid down that the efforts of both sides would be focused on halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. It was intended that there should a new meeting between them in 1986.

This question is currently being extensively discussed in the world press. The Soviet Union, as is known, advocated the holding of a Soviet-American summit, a meeting that would mean marked progress in the solution of at least one or two vital problems of international security. Naturally, it must lead to real results, why else hold it in the first place?

E.A. Shevardnadze flew to New York last week. The Soviet minister has a busy program. In Washington he met with R. Reagan, to whom he gave a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev. Then there were talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. It is expected that this will help to make it clear whether Soviet-American dialogue has a chance of progress.

But in my view the atmosphere for such a dialogue has now deteriorated. It looks like the U.S. side does not want to take real steps in the disarmament sphere and it has nothing to say in reply either to the moratorium proposal or to other concrete and constructive Soviet initiatives. Isn't this the cause of the excessive fuss over the "Daniloff affair" and the provocative demands to reduce personnel at the Soviet UN mission by 25? In any event, that is not the way to prepare for serious talks. They are only concocting "alibis" in an effort to escape responsibility for the continuation of nuclear tests and the arms race, which are odious to the people.

The Supreme Aim [subhead]

As usual, on the third Tuesday in September, a routine session of the UN General Assembly opened in New York, the United Nations now with a membership of 159 countries. Set up soon after the rout of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the organization proclaimed as its goal "delivering future generations from the tragedies of war for all time."

The tasks now facing the world community cannot be compared with those which were being tackled over 40 years ago. At that time a universal organization to maintain peace was being set up through the joint efforts of peace-loving states, now it is a matter of its creating an all-embracing system of international security in the conditions of the nuclear and space realities of our time.

Naturally, the majority of items on the agenda, and there are more than 140 in all, meet these demands. The problem is reflected most fully in the joint proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries "On creating an all-embracing system of international security." The delegates will also be discussing the situation in the world's "hot spots," the Near East and Central America, the question of the U.S. air attack on Libya in April, and many others.

In addition to the 41st General Assembly sesion, a special session opened on 17 September devoted to the problem of Namibia, to be precise, the cessation of the South African authorities' occupation of the country and the granting to the Namibian people of the right to independent, sovereign development. Some 20 years ago the United Nations decreed the discontinuation of South Africa's mandate over Namibia (it has an area of 824,000 square kilometers and a population of 1.2 million). But, with the backing of Western states, primarily the United States, interested in exploiting Nambia's unique natural resources (diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, tin, tungsten, and so forth), the South African racists are prolonging the occupation. This very fact explains why it has been necessary to reexamine the problem. It is characteristic that the delegations of some NATO states are trying to whitewash the racists, thus demonstrating their indifference toward the fate of the last major colony in Africa.

It has to be said that an obstructionist policy has been apparent in a number of other cases...For example, Washington sharply reduced its financial contributions to the UN budget "in revenge" for the fact that delegates have often condemned U.S. policy, in particular vis-a-vis the developing states. But as the debate which has commenced at the General Assembly shows, despite the difficulties, the United Nations is continuing to pursue its line on matters whose significance Washington wants to play down.

As for the Soviet delegation, it will participate in the discussion of all items on the agenda. The Soviet Union has already stated more than once that in its view the United Nations occupies an important place in the present-day system of international relations; it can and must play a decisive part in preventing the catastrophe that threatens mankind. It is our country's view that not only the group of nuclear powers, but the whole world community holds the key to a future without wars and weapons of mass destruction.

When Will the "Endless" War End?

Of all the crisis situations in the world the bloodiest since U.S. aggression in Vietnam is the Iran-Iraq war, which has been rightly called senseless, fratricidal, and endless.

Indeed: It has now been going on for 6 years; it is being waged by two neighboring states occuppying similar positions on many foreign policy issues, which would appear to be designed, in the domestic sphere, to tackle essentially the same national tasks. The vast, devastating scale of the fight can be judged by the number of victims, numbering, according to world press data, approximately 1 million killed or wounded. The material damage is massive too: Hundreds of villages, dozens of cities, and many factories and plants have been destroyed. Millions of people -- peasants and city dwellers -- have left their homes and taken refuge in the interior of their countries.

What is the cause of this fierce and protracted conflict? What are its sources and roots?

The history of the flourishing and destruction of empires in this large region of the world dates back thousands of years and abounds in devastating wars and, at times, barbaric cruelty. Clearly, you do not have to look far. As for Iranian-Iraqi relations since World War II, the two countries inherited from colonial times an unresolved border problem and a dispute over shipping the the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. Then there was an exacerbation of ideological and political issues, including the demarcation of spheres of influence in the Persian Gulf region. All this led to the outbreak of war in September 1980 after some border incidents.

Since then it has been through several stages. The first stage was an offensive by the Iraqi army, occupying a number of Iranian cities, and then the situation changed. Since summer 1982 the front has approximately followed the state border, with a few deviations. It appeared that peace was approaching, but it was not possible to bring the sides' positions closer together. Moreover, the Iranian Army began to conduct offensive operations in various sectors of the front, stretching for more than 1,000 km from the Kurdish mountains in the north to the Persian Gulf in the south. Iraqi units, as a rule, have repulsed the attacks, causing the enemy great losses in manpower, and have often mounted vigorous actions themselves. But in February the Iranians managed to capture and hold the Iraqi city of al-Faw in the extreme south and get close to the border with Kuwait, thus making access to the Persian Gulf difficult for Iraq.

The desperate efforts to retrieve lost positions have not succeeded, although, according to observers, the Iraqi army has better military equipment and its operations are better organized. Iran is sending larger forces into battle -- regular army units, detachments of the "guards of the Islamic revolution," noted for their fanaticism, and youth formations, which have had only rudimentary military training and are therefore sustaining particularly big losses.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the sides are not confining themselves to combat actions at the front but are occasionally hitting densely populated cities and economic targets. Iranian artillery often shells Basra. An Iranian missile recently exploded near the center of Baghdad.

Where there were once houses there is now a wasteland. Iraqi aircraft, in turn, bombed a plant on the outskirts of Tabriz. Practically every single day the so-called "tanker war" has continued in the Persian Gulf. Iran and Iraq started it in March 1984 in an effort to do as much economic damage to one another as possible. According to foreign sources, there have been attacks on 150 ships during that period, 59 this year. It is clear, therefore, that the war is being waged by large forces and it covers a large geographical area.

At first it appeared that the Pentagon, which keeps dozens of warships near the Persian Gulf, was on the point of interfering in the conflict on the pretext of protecting "notorious U.S. vital interests." Then, to all appearances, the tactics changed -- evidently, the United States is now more interested in prolonging the conflict. It is obvious why. Iran and Iraq, which have caused Washington considerable unpleasantness in the past, are now essentially engaged in running one another into the ground and creating more discord among the Arab countries. For the same reasons a protracted war has become one of Israeli policy's strategic goals.

So the war is harming the peoples involved in it and it fits in with imperialism's and Zionism's plans. So why not stop it? Nothing is simpler, you would think. For a long time now many international organizations have been offering to mediate, urging the governments of the warring countries to stop fighting and start talks. It would be a perfectly logical step to heed these appeals. It would not wound the dignity and honor of either of the sides involved in the conflict. But this has not happened, although the keys to a settlement are undoubtedly in the hands of the actual participants in the conflict and international barriers could be surmounted.

The situation is this: Iraq will agree to starting talks on certain terms. Iranian representatives say that an effort is being made to impose on the country a peace which would be "worse than war" and they are banking on ultimate victory, no matter what the cost. This, in the opinion of Western journalists, helps to distract the people's attention from internal difficulties.

As for our country's position, the Soviet union has resoulutely warned the United States against interference and consistently advocates an end to the war and the settlement of disputes at the negotiating table. This position has been brought to the notice of both sides in the conflict. Through its practical actions our country is contributing to the cessation of the conflict in supporting international efforts aimed at peace.

REPORT EXAMINES TASKS, MOOD OF IAEA CONFERENCE

PM241827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents B. Dubrovin and A. Pokrovskiy dispatch: "Atom in the Service of Mankind"]

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep -- A special session of the IAEA General Conference is opening at the Vienna Hofburg palace today. It is the first session of this kind in the history of this international organization.

Delegations from more than 110 states are embarking on a discussion here of the problems of strengthening international cooperation to ensure safety in the nuclear power industry. The interest in this topic is enormous. It is known that around 370 nuclear reactors are currently in operation in the world and that in the near future the nuclear power industry will account for one-fourth of the total world output of electricity.

The experience gained from the operation of nuclear power stations throughout the world has shown that they can be very economical and clean in ecological terms. However, the same experience indicates that as a result of the infringement of the rules for the operation of these stations there can be leaks of radioactivity, which has happened in the United States, the FRG, Britain, and in the USSR at Chernobyl. Accidents of this kind also affect neighboring states. This is why the world public has responded with tremendous interest to the Soviet Union's proposals to draw up international safety standards for the nuclear power industry.

As the participants in the special session note, a special role in this matter belongs to the IAEA. The Agency was established at the dawn of the nuclear power industry in 1957. Its main aims are to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world and ensure that assistance provided by the agency, or at its request, or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

It is no accident that the two sides of the atom -- the beneficial and the destructive side -- are mentioned in one breath in the IAEA statutes. As was noted at one of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessions, nuclear safety is inseparably tied up with the need to end the material preparations for nuclear war. A most important step along this path is the halting of nuclear tests. It was no accident that the new Soviet initiative, the extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, met with such widespread support and approval throughout the world.

Although the IAEA's main functions are connected with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as Dr. Peter Tempus, the organization's deputy director general, said in an interview with PRAVDA recently, "nuclear weapons and the political consequences of their presence in the world have a most direct bearing on the activities of our organization."

It is precisely for these reasons that the special session of the IAEA General Conference was prepared especially carefully. Let us recall that immediately after the accident in Chernobyl our country came up against an absolute mountain of lies. However, the Soviet Union displayed a highly responsible approach to this matter. [paragraph continues]

In particular, as of 9 May, information about the radiation situation around Chernobyl and on the Western border of our country has been regularly transmitted via telex from seven different Soviet meteorological stations. The Soviet Government invited IAEA Director General H. Blix to acquaint himself on the spot with the prevailing situation and to discuss ways of enhancing safety in the nuclear power industry.

Subsequently a conference of 500 experts from more than 50 countries was held in Vienna. The conference discussed a report submitted by Soviet experts. It was important to clarify in general discussions the causes of the accidents that had occured at nuclear power stations in various countries in order to find joint recommendations for the most effective ways of reducing such risks. The Soviet report received high paise from the specialists, who described it as full, sincere, and frank. They emphasized that our decisions on the Chernobyl problem had been correct and that the scientific information obtained as a result of an analysis of the accident would be widely used by scientists, designers, and nuclear power industry workers.

Thus the necessary preconditions for normal and fruitful work by the special session have created. Two draft international agreeements -- the "Convention on the Prompt Notification of Nuclear Accidents" and the "Convention on Assistance in the Event of a Nuclear Accident or an Accident Situation Involving Radiation" are to be examined and approved at one of the conference's plenary sessions.

As Soviet representative B.A. Semenov told us, the report submitted by the Soviet side received a high appraisal at the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors which was held on the eve of the opening of the session.

Much work and complex negotiations and discussions lie ahead, of course. And although it would be premature to make any sort of predictions, it must be noted that the overwhelming majority of the special session participants are in a optimistic mood and are filled with the desire to revive confidence in the peaceful atom and to do everything in their powr to make it safe so that it can serve mankind reliably.

Shcherbina Address Viewed

LD241443 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 24 TASS -- A special session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened here today.

The principal issue to be discussed during the session is the expansion and deepening of international cooperation in ensuring conditions for the safe use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The delegates will consider among other things the Soviet Union-drafted program for creating an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power. The program is based on the inititatives that were set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and received a broad backing the world over.

In his speech Boris Shcherbina, a vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., said that the program under consideration provides for the establishment of a material, scientific and technical base for the safe development of the nuclear power industry supplemented by norms of international law and relevant agreements.

First of all, it is proposed to set up shortly a system for the prompt notification about nuclear accidents and cases of malfunctioning at nuclear power plants when they are accompanied by the release of radioactivity and the threat of its transborder flow. The basis for such a system should be a draft international convention prepared by a group of government experts of the IAEA member-countries and dealing with the prompt notification about nuclear accidents.

"We have initiated the idea of concluding such a convention, we have taken an active part in its drafting and we declare the readiness of the U.S.S.R. to sign it immediately," Boris Shcherbina said. "We urge other nuclear powers to follow our example. The Soviet Union is prepared to give notification in all cases of nuclear accidents."

In view of the fact that many states are not capable of coping with a major nuclear accident it is proposed to set up a well-geared mechanism for rendering assistance in case of emergencies and accidents, the Soviet representative went on to say.

A draft international convention prepared by a group of government experts of the IAEA member-countries on the provision of assistance in case of a nuclear accident or of radiation emergency should become an important element of the international regime of the safe development of the nuclear power industry, Boris Shcherbina said.

A reliable system of measures should be drafted with respect to nuclear terrorism in any of its manifestations, the Soviet representative said. The radiation threat and high toxicity of nuclear materials imperatively demand their reliable protection for criminal attacks.

"We are prepared to reach a separate agreement and to resolve that issue within the framework of the general effort to combat international terrorism," he emphasized.

In our inter-dependent world the problems of the military atom exist alongside the problems of the peaceful atom, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out. We should not forget that over 50,000 nuclear warheads constantly threaten the inhabitants of this planet. The use of an even small part of the nuclear weapon stockpiles would lead to the death of millions of people and an enormous damage to the productive forces. Genuine nuclear safety in the world is impossible without the termination of the material preparations for a nuclear war and without the complete elimination of nuclear arms, he said.

In this nuclear and space age, realism imperatively demands a new approach to international relations and the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems in the name of ending the fatefully dangerous arms race and radically improving the political climate in the world. The road toward this lies through the termination of nuclear tests and, in the final analysis, through ridding this planet of nuclear arms. Time has come for resolute and responsible actions, for being ready to adopt concrete, tangible measures with a views to lessening the risk of nuclear war.

Exactly such a step is the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and to prolong silence at the Soviet nuclear test ranges till the end of the year, Boris Shcherbina said.

In conclusion the vice-chairman of the Council of Minsters of the U.S.S.R. assured the delegates to the session that the Soviet Union would continue doing everything within its capabilities to implement its program for the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere, and cooperating in a constructive and business-like manner with all the states in seeking ways for accomplishing important and responsible tasks pertaining to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Invites UK's Walker to Chernobyl

AU241830 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, Sept 24 (AFP) -- The world's top four nuclear powers -- the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France -- said Wednesday they would sign two new nuclear conventions here to improve international warning systems and cooperation in the event of a new Chernobyl-type disaster.

The 113-nation International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is meeting here in special session to adopt the new conventions and the IAEA Director General Hans Blix said steps had to be taken to restore confidence in nuclear power.

But while Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Boris Shcherbina invited British Energy Secretary Peter Walker to visit Chernobyl as a confidence building measure, the environmental group Greenpeace issued a report here attacking the IAEA and warning of further nuclear accidents. [passage omitted]

Boris Shcherbina, deputy Soviet prime minister said the Chernobyl accident underlined the need for international cooperation on nuclear safety. He told a news conference that he had invited British Energy Secretary Peter Walker to visit the Chernobyl site, but it was not known if Mr. Walker had accepted to go to the Ukraine.

When asked if others had also been invited Mr. Shcherbina said "must we organize excursions," but he admitted that there may be other visits by foreign officials. He said the building of a shell around the stricken number four reactor would be completed "in a few days." [passage omitted]

PRC Praises Soviet Moves

LD250258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 24 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Igor Revyakin report:

The program for the creation of an international regime of safe development of [illegible]ar power, which was presented by the Soviet Union, has been met with the interest of the participants of the special session of the IAEA general conference under way here.

Members of that international organization consider it the USSR's new and weighty contributiontoward solving the energy problem and toward widening and deepening international cooperation in providing the conditions for the safe use of the peaceful atom. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union has brought very good statement to the fore Jiang Xinxiong, head of the PRC delegation and PRC Nuclear Industry Minister, said. It is noteworthy that the USSR quickly dealth with the incident at the Chernobyl AES and supplied the IAEA member countries with comprehensive and valuable information. Undoubtedly, all this will aid the efforts to ensure the safety of the nuclear power industry. [passage omitted]

It is a very interesting and rich intiative which deserves the most thoughtful examination, Richard Kennedy, U.S. delegation deputy head and IAEA governing board member, noted. It encompasses a wide circle of issues. I was particularly impressed by the constructive and business-like spirit of the Soviet proposal.

Blix Criticizes West

LD242308 Moscow TASS English 2035 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 24 TASS -- Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has criticised certain circles in the West which are trying until now to speculate on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant inorder to whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria.

Addressing today the current special session of the IAEA General Assembly, he condemned their attempts at sowing distrust in the Soviet Union by spreading the invention that th USSR is "concealing" the truth about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, is "keeping back" facts about what happened. Seven days after the accident, he said, I was invited to the Soviet Union together with two experts in nuclear power engineering. We were explained in detail the situation on the basis of the facts known then. We had an opportunity to visit Kiev and have an aerial view of the damaged electrical power plant.

We were also given an opportunity to inform public about all we learnt and saw. We talked with Soviet officials in order to find out what could be done so that all the IAEA member countries could draw lessons from what happened in order to strengthen their nuclear safety. The Soviet authorities declared their preparedness to grant information for an analysis of what happened. The Soviet Union submitted a "comprehensive' and very sincere report on Chernobyl, which was discussed in detail by IAEA experts. The latter made up an authoritative report on the results of those discussions examining the lessons of the past.

Due to the analysis of the situation, which has been made, the international community has a reliable bank of facts, which is at the service of individual states and the whole international community, Hans Blix said. Thus it has been reliably established now that nearly 30 persons died as a result of the accident -- and not several thousand as was erroneously reported in the press soon after the accident. We know by far better now what happened in the fourth power generating set in Chernobyl and why that happened. This knowledge has enabled the Soviet authorities to take a number of technical measures as regards several reactors of this type. The training standards of the personnel have been improved. All this is done in order to prevent a repetition of such things.

DUNAYEV COMMENTS ON SHEVARDNADZE-REAGAN MEETING

OW250453 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by U.S. correspondent Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Today's American newspapers write a lot about Comrade Shevardnadze's meeting with President Reagan in the White House, in the course of which a personal message from Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was conveyed to the President. Do you know what strikes one in the commentaries of the capital's press? The surprising provincialism. You know, it is as if the discussions in Washington were not the vital issues of war and peace security but on something resembling a social reception, because American journalists discussed why photographers were not immediately allowed into the State Department conference hall or whose car brought Comrade Shevardnadze to the White House -- his own or Shultz'. Essentially, coverage is very egocentric. Almost all commentaries begin with the notorious Daniloff case, as if now there were nothing in the world more important and essential.

One of the few exceptions was Henry Kissinger's television speech today, in which he essentially repeated what he said a few days ago in an interview for Soviet television: This moment is exceptional for reaching an agreement -- the trees should not conceal the forest -- the moment may be lost.

How true. The moment really can be lost. Apparently, it has not been lost yet, but a lot of time has been wasted since Geneva. This time must be recovered. Breakthroughs are needed. Agreements -- joint, responsible, or even compromise agreements -- first of all in the sphere of security, are needed and are quite possible.

The latest American public opinion poll -- elections are due here next November, so ther are quite a few polls and they receive a lot of attention -- produced somewhat unexpected results for Washington. The second most important issue -- and the most vital issue for Americans after their worries and anxieties over the economic situation, unemployment, and inflation, which are always the number one issues -- is the problem of stopping the arms race by concluding an agreement with the USSR.

It must be said that Washington's attempt in recent weeks to create an anti-Soviet campaign in the country is obviously connected to the fact that American sentiments are changing in favor of an agreement -- Americans are no longer that naive, and besides, their sense of self-preservation is at work, too.

U.S. UN BODY MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN MOSCOW

Zhurkin: 'Useful and Constructive'

LD232207 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- Vitaliy Zhurkin, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has described as useful and constructive the meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American U.N. associations which is under way here.

He said in a TASS interview that due to the fact that the meeting was devoted mostly to questions connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments, the attention of its participants was centered on the main principles of this all-embracing system in the military and political spheres. Soviet participants emphasized that the problem of the consolidation of security should be settled first of all by political means, with the help of political will.

According to Vitaliy Zhurkin, the Soviet moratorium on conducting any nuclear explosions gives a real opportunity to the two sides to reach agreement on a complete discontinuation of nuclear tests.

Sagdeyev: Different Viewpoints

LD241223 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the USSR and the United States U.N. Associations ended here today. It was devoted to topical problems of international security and disarmament. In the course of the discussion participants in the meeting set forth the views of their organizations on such questions as the state and prospects of relations between the USSR and USA, limitation of the arms race, primarily nuclear, prevention of the arms race from spreading to outer space, an end to all nuclear explosions, practical measures towards disarmament.

"The discussion was contructive", a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Director of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Roald Sagdeyev. "An exchange of opinions was held on topical questions linked with activities of the United Nations organization, on problems of bilateral relations, the arms race and disarmament, on questions of terrorism. We cannot say that our view points coincided in many questions. But we tried to formulate the essence of our differences, the essence of different view points, and in some cases noted that the view points of experts of both groups are rather close."

It was significant that the meeting took place in the days of the session of the U.N. General Assembly which is summing up the results of the year of peace, announced by the United Nations. Therefore the question of maintaining peace was the keynote of our discussion, said Roald Sagdeyev.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking at the U.N. General Assembly's session, the academician said, in his speech actually reiterated the wellknown American stand, the academician said. We did not see anything new. As a physicist, I may say that discussions on control might lead to such technicalities and leave so much freedom to those who do not want a ban on nuclear tests that this cannot be the foundation for any progess in the sphere of ending tests.

The meeting was useful, said Director of the research programme of the United States U.N. Association Ann Florina, in a TASS interview. A broad range of topical problems, including control over armaments, were discussed. The general tone of conversations was positive. At the meeting we tried to look into the future and from that stand to consider tendencies in development of relations between our countries. The contact with the Soviet colleagues is necessary in that important question and also in the question of studies of world problems, she stressed.

CHINA

PRC SPOKESMAN CITED ON NINTH CONSULTATIONS

OW250109 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] At a news briefing in Beijing on 24 September, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that special envoys of the Chinese and Soviet Government will begin their 9th consultative meeting in Beijing on 6 October to continue their dialogue on the normalization of bilateral relations.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by Rogachev, special envoy of the Soviet Government and deputy minister of foreign affairs; the Chinese delegation will be headed by Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese government and vice foreign affairs minister.

The Soviet delegation will arrive in Beijing on 5 October.

SOVIET UNION, CHINA EXPAND BORDER TRADE

OW240936 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Union and China have agreed to expand border trade. A station reporter was informed of this in Moscow by a spokesman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Border trade helps both countries in arranging commodity exchanges for mutual benefit. Commodities produced in areas near the border do not have to be transported from distant localities.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE MARKS EIGHTH CPC CONGRESS

LD241645 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- A scientific conference has been held in Moscow today on the occasion of the 30th anniversay of the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The speakers at the conference stressed the history-making significance of the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (1956), which generalised the experience of the Chinese revolution and determined prospects for further development of the People's Republic of China on the road of socialism.

It was pointed out at the conference that the history of the Chinese revolution and of building socialism, whose major milestone has been the Eighth CCP Congress, was convincing evidence of the important of the goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for the cause of peace and socialism.

PRC WRITERS' GROUP LEADER SPEAKS ON VISIT

OW241215 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] At a Moscow press reception, Ma Feng, head of the Chinese writers delegation and a noted prose writer, said that the meetings between Chinese and Soviet Writers have been very useful.

They have been conducive to strengthening the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

He said that during the visit he made personal contacts with Soviet Writers. He added that their works are well known in China. Ma Feng thanked the Soviet writers for their invitation and for sponsoring richly endowed tours for the Chinese writers. The Chinese guests visited Moscow, Leningard, Tbilisi, and Rostov-na Don. He said: We have been treated by the Soviet people with warm hospitality.

Ma Feng, member of the board of directors of the Chinese Writers Association, endorsed the Soviet writers' view of expanding and strengthening the contacts between writers of the two countries.

The Chinese writers delegation left Moscow for home on 22 September.

PRC OPENS NEW RIVER BRIDGE IN HARBIN CITY

LD241816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] And finally, a report from China -- a new bridge over the river Shonghua in the industrial center of the north-east China, the city of Harbin, was opened to traffic today. This is one of the major new road projects of the country. The length of this ferrous-concrete giant is more than 1 and 1/2 km. The new bridge will be very important for the economic development of the north-east regions. China has adopted a comprehensive program to perfect the national economy and expansion of the road construction scale is one of the components of this program. The program is to be implemented in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this means by 1990, and it is planned that about 12,000 km of roads will be constructed in this period.

SOVIET-PRC EXPERTS AGREE ON WATER-RESOURCES USE

LD251230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting of delegations of experts from the USSR and the PRC was held in Beijing on 18 to 25 September to elaborate and coordinate a draft agreement between the USSR and PRC governments to set up a Soviet-Chinese commission to administer the drafting of a scheme for the integrated use of water resources of border sections of the rivers Argun and Amur. A draft agreement has been approved and initialled.

In the course of the meeting heads of delegations also exchanged views on the issue of scientific-technical cooperation in the field of water conservancy and land improvement.

DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES USSR POLICY

LD250649 Moccow TASS in English 0631 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- Kang Sok-chu, deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has expressed high appreciation of the proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security submitted for the consideration of the U.N. General Assembly by the USSR together with other socialist countries.

He said in a TASS interview that the DPRK Government expressed full support for this important initiative. In his opinion, the creation of the system would promote the normalization of the situation in the Korean peninsula.

RUSLANOV SCORES JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

OW241432 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Sergey Ruslanov Commentary: "Tomahawk Diplomacy"]

[Text] A large-scale Japan-U.S. Joint naval maneuver began on 21 September in the Sea of Japan close to the Soviet borders. Our commentator Sergey Ruslanov writes as follows:

For some time now the Far East has been one of the regions charged with greatest explosive danger in the world, thanks to efforts by the Pentagon strategists. Militarist demonstrations of all types are conducted there virtually uncreasingly all year round, some by the United States alone and others jointly with other countries -- most frequently with Japan. It should be noted that these provocative maneuvers are growing in scale every year.

The latest exercise involves more than 100 ships, approximately 150 aircraft, and 22,000 troops from the two countries. Playing a major role are the aircraft carrier "Ranger," the battleship "New Jersey," the nuclear missile cruiser "Long Beach," and other U.S. ships equipped with the Tomahawk nuclear missiles.

According to Japanese newspapers, this exercise is the First test of Pentagon's so-called new naval strategy. U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman recently said the same thing. In a nutshell, the strategy is primarily designed to demonstrate Pentagon's military might in the northern Pacific as well as in the Atlantic. The new strategy in this case envisions making the first strike against Soviet strategic submarines and ground weapons in the Far East Following the first strike in Europe.

Consequently, it by no means is an accident that this exercise is being conducted simultaneiously with the large-scale NATO maneuver in the whole region from Normway to Turkey.

Thus, air of the positive U.S. military presence in the Far East; that is, to maintain tension in this strategically important region while threatening countries which pursue different policies on the international stage then those of the United States, remains unchanged.

It is extremely noteworthy that this military maneuver served the U.S. military's virtual reply to the comprehensive and constructive Vladivostok peace proposal of the USSR.

By deploying the massive fleet close to the Soviet-borders in the Far East, the United States is not merely challenging the peace forces in the region. While giving lip service to the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament, the United States is actually destroying security and aggravating tension in the Asian and Pacific region as in other regions in the world, thus again unveiling its political hypocricsy to the world. Making the U.S. maneuvers even more dangerous is the fact that they involve not just the notorious gun Boat diplomacy but the Tomahawk diplomacy.

On whom are those Tomahawks targeted? The United States makes no secret of it. It makes no secret of the fact that the frequent port calls to Japan by the Tomahawk-equipped U.S. ships have nothing to do with the normal courtesy calls. Their port calls are aimed at having the Japanese people accept the fact that the U.S. For-the-first strike- nuclear arms are deployed in Japan on a regular basis, and thus at drawing them deeper into the aggressive U.S. strategy.

Japanese Government officials who are reluctant to accept this simple truth are therefore commiting a grave mistake. They are consciously exposing Japan's true security to danger.

CORRECTION TO DPRK OFFICIAL ON ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "DPRK Military Official on Army Construction Work," published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY Report, page C 4, paragraph one, line seven:

... Army, he said, have left their positions in the areas of the demilitarized zone and arrived at the construction site of the Sunchon... (correcting punctuation, supplying dropped line)

BULGARIAN CULTURE DAYS ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Yakovlev Meets Delegation

LD242325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Yordanov, candidate-member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council for Spiritual Development and the Committee for Culture within the republican Council of Ministers, who heads an official delegation in connection with the Days of Bulgarian Culture in our country, today met Comrade Yakovlev.

Comrade Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in a conversation which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Yeltsin Attends Reception

LD242239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Culture has given a reception in the Kremlin Congress Palace in honor of the participants of the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the Soviet Union. At the reception were Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee and the representatives of the party, Soviet and public organizations and cultural figures. Present was a delegation headed by Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Committee of Culture and Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

MAKSIMOV ATTENDS BULGARIAN ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

PM241834 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception 22 September on the 42d anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers; and Great Patriotic War veterans.

Military, naval, and air attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR were among the guests.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Sokolov Greets Dzhurov

PM241837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Bulgarian servicemen on the 42d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Over the years of socialist building the Bulgarian People's Army in close collaboration with other friendly armed forces of the Warsaw pact states has become a modern army which reliably defends the freedom and independence of its motherland. We note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army is deepening and strengthening with every passing year.

On the holiday I wish you and the Bulgarian People's Army personnel new successes in carrying out the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress in further strengthening of the defense capability of Bulgaria in the interests of all the socialist community countries.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH KADAR IN HUNGARY

LD242011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation from the Committee for Party Control attached to the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Solomentsev laid flowers today at the monument to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, in Budapest.

Today a meeting took place between Comrades Kadar and Solomentsev. During a conversation which was held in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, they discussed the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, and between the USSR and Hungary.

TRUD REPORTS SHALAYEV REMARKS AT BERLIN PLANT

PM241357 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Own Special Correspondents R. Kolchanov, V. Nikitin, A. Repin, and N. Shevtsov: "Machine Tool Builders' Guests"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Sep -- The Soviet trade union delegation to the 11th World Trade Union Congress headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev has visited the 7 October machine tool building combine's Berlin-Marzahn plant. [passage omitted]

During the lunch break a rally was held at the enterprise's "Red Corner" which was addressed by S.A. Shalayev. Your combine, he said, is well known in the Soviet Union for its high-quality machine tools. M.S. Gorbachev spoke highly of the collective's labor during his meeting with Berlin machine tool builders in April this year. On getting to know the plant we have felt the fervent enthusiasm of the workers' and employees' creativeity and innovativeness and their desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

The year 1986 has been a year in which both our fraternal parties have held congresses. USSR and GDR trade unions are making an important contribution to implementing the tasks set by their parties. International socialist competition among our countries' labor collectives and the exchange of experience, as is clear from the example of the Berlin-Marzahn and Krasnyy Proletariy plants, have been widely disseminated.

The Soviet delegation leader spoke about the 27th CPSU Congress' decision to speed up Soviet society's socioeconomic development and about Soviet working people's efforts to implement the party's vast plans.

S.A. Shalayev noted the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which the USSR's working people are supporting by their shock labor, thereby strengthening the motherland's might. The Soviet trade union envoys had told the 11th World Trade Union Congress on behalf of all Soviet working people about the need to put every effort into the struggle of peace, against the arms race, and in favor of social progress.

Soviet people, he went on, are following with a sense of sincere fellow feeling the steady, dynamic development of the GDR's economy, science, and culture under the leadership of its militant vanguard, the SED. We rate high the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries' peoples, working people, and trade unions. That friendship is our common asset, the vital concern of millions of working people.

The AUCCTU chairman assured people that the USSR's trade unions will continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and deepen and improve the fraternal ties between Soviet and GDR working people and trade unions on behalf of socialism and world peace. [passage omitted]

WEINBERGER UK INTERVIEW TERMED 'INTERFERENCE'

LD242316 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] London September 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The United States unceremoniously interferes in Britain's internal affairs, obviously seeking to influence the outcome of the forthcoming general elections in the country. This is how an interview given to the BBC's Panorama TV programme by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger is viewed here. In the interview Weinberger made sharp attacks on the Labour Party for its anti-nuclear policy.

Weinberger's interview is to be broadcast by the local television on September 29. However, the contents of the interview have already filtered into the U.S. and British press.

According to reports by newspapers and news agencies, the Pentagon chief's particular exasperation is caused by the labourites' intention to abandon nuclear weapons, to eliminate U.S. nuclear bases in the country's territory, and to ban U.S. nuclear-armed ships from entering British ports. Weinberger asserts that the implementaiton of these plans will ostensibly result in NATO's break-up, although the labourites, as is known, are in favour of Britain's remaining a member of the North Atlantic Bloc.

Denzil Davies, defence secretary in the 'shadow cabinet' of the Labour party, has strongly criticized the pronouncements by the U.S. secretary of defence. Mr Davies has emphasized that those statements cannot be qualified otherwise than a crude attempt to turn British public opinion away from the Labour Party and to tilt it in Margaret Thatcher's favour.

It is noteworthy that the broadcasting of the interview on television is timed for the opening of a regular annual Labour Party conference in Blackpool, at which the party's stand on military matters will be apparently confirmed. Analysts point out that the results of the public opinion polls, which are being taken in Britain of late and according to which the labourites enjoy greater popularity than the ruling conservative Party, do not obviously suit the U.S. Administration.

THE DAILY MAIL newspaper writes in this connection that there is mounting concern in the White House that a party favouring the elimination of nuclear arsenals may take office in Britain as a result of the forthcoming general elections.

Even those organs of the British press which are far from entertaining anti-American sentiments are indignant at Weinberger's tactless action.

THE DAILY EXPRESS newspaper writes today that the United States has made an attempt at direct interference in the course of the forthcoming general elections in Britain.

The REUTER News Agency, with reference to the opinion of diplomats accredited in London, describes it as an unheard-of thing that a ranking person representing the U.S. Administration expresses a point of view on home political debates in another country.

TESTS BEGIN ON NEW SOVIET-FRENCH ORBITAL STATION

LD242146 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

["From the World of Soviet Science and Technology" program]

[Text] At the Institute of Space Research in Moscow, tests have begun of the equipment for the Soviet-French automatic orbital station Branat. The new complex is designed to examine new sources of cosmic rays and will facilitate answers to many problems of interest to scientists. We will now acquaint you with the preparations for the new experiment:

However considerable the achievements of earth-based astronomy are in finding out about the distant universe, scientists today are examining objects billions of light years away. This sphere of science encounters very serious difficulties. The reason for this is the fact that the earth's atmosphere absorbs ultraviolet and x-rays and the instability of the picture in those sections of the spectrum where the atmosphere is transparent. For that reason astronomers, from the very outset of the space age, have wanted to use artificial earth satellites to observe (?the cosmos), (?even the most) distant planets of the solar system. Astronomical instruments have often been installed before on artificial earth satellites and orbital stations. These experiments confirmed the effectiveness of extraatmospheric astronomy. The Soviet observatory astron has been operating in space for more than 3 years now. The data obtained by this station have made possible several important discoveries in the sphere of astrophysics.

Now a new-generation observatory Granat is being prepared for launching. Here is what the Institute of Space Research employee, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Rashid (?dzhinayev) said on the subject:

[Begin (?dzhinayev) recording in Russian, fading into Polish translation] The new apparatus will be place in a very extended orbit, which will move away from the earth to a distance of 200,000 km. With a 4-day orbiting period. The center of the complex will be a telescope with a coding apparatus, on which French specialists are working. The approximate mass of this astronomical equipment is about 1 metric ton. It will be one of the world's largest astronomical instruments ever put into orbit. On board the Granat station, there will also be four Soviet telescopes, which will form pictures of the sources of x-rays. The station will also get a lot of other apparatus designed to examine flashes of gamma rays in the universe. The total mass of the station's scientific apparatus, which will be put into orbit in 1988, will exceed 2 metric tons. Bulgarian specialists are also taking part in this project. [end recording]

Why is such an expensive experiment begin carried out? Specialists express the opinion that many concepts and theories in physics and other basic sciences will be (?confirmed) on the basis of study of processes taking place in the universe. However, the majority of processes in space make themselves known through ultraviolet, x-rays and gamma rays, which can only be observed from space. It is on the basis of such observations that specialists find out about the present state and past of distant stars, follow the cataclysms taking place in the (?boundless) universe, and achieve the ability to foresee the future of planets in our solar system. The new Granat station will therefore enable a new step to be taken on the road to unraveling the secrets of the universe.

CHANCE FOR INCREASED IRANIAN TRADE, TRANSIT SEEN

NC241408 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The eighth session of the permanent Iranian-Soviet subcommittee on cargo and passenger transport has opened in Moscow. The current state and future prospects of cargo and passenger transport between Iran and the Soviet Union will be discussed. In the past few years, millions of tons of various commodities, in addition to merchandise bought from other socialist or capitalist countries in Europe, have been shipped to Iran. People and products have moved through the Caspian Sea and the USSR's network of international waterways. Goods purchased from Western European countries are also brought into Iran by railroad or causeway along these same routes. This mode of transportation was an effective (?guarantee) for normal economic activities in Iran, and catered to the Iranian people's needs for a variety of products, especially food. Pharmaceuticals, spare parts and accessories, along with all other types of equipment, are transported in this manner.

Following the revolution in Iran, the U.S. imperialists clamped an undeclared economic embargo on the country. As expected of a generous neighbor, the Soviet Union opened all its doors to ensure the flow of goods Iran needed. Commodities bound for Iran, as well as oil exports, were carried over Soviet soil. Thus, the volume of shipments to and from Iran through the Soviet Union was between one and half and two times greater than it had been before the revolution, reaching its peak in 1983. However, we note with some regret that the quantity of cargo and passengers transported is on the wane, naturally to the detriment of the Iranian people. The time has come to change this, and the eighth session of the Iranian-Soviet subcommittee on cargo and passenger transport is a good opportunity to reassess the potential here. At the same time, it provides an opportunity to prepare for the meeting of the permananet Iranian-Soviet general committee on economic cooperation, scheduled for the end of this year.

The possibilities for economic cooperation between Iran and the USSR should be emphasized when the general committee convenes. Signs of a bright future appeared during the visits by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani, Iranian Oil Minister Aqazadeh, the delegation of representatives from the Iranian firm of (Fulad Gudarzi), and in the course of the trip by delegates from the Arak machine factory and the Tavanir energy company. Among the subjects discussed were the chances for a considerable increase in the scope and volume of bilateral economic cooperation, various difficulties that have cropped up, and the return of Soviet advisers to Iran to work in industrial plants that have already been built. The solution of these problems bodes wells for the transport of cargo and passenger between our (?neighboring) countries.

IRANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO TATLIYEV

LD241812 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Maser Hayrani-Nowbari, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, presented credentials in the Kremlin today to Suleyman Tatliyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Suleyman Tatilyev and Maser Hayrani-Nowbari held a talk.

IRAQI UNION OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH SHALAYEV

JN242019 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1928 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (INA) -- Ahmad Muhsin 'Alwan, chairman of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions, met here today with Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, to discuss ways to develop trade union cooperation between Iraq and the USSR within the framework of enhancing bilateral relations. The chairman of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions arrived in Moscow today at the head of a delegation on a week-long visit to the USSR.

BILATERAL SECURITY TALKS WITH KUWAIT BEGIN

LD231418 Kuwait KUNA in English 1327 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 23 (KUNA) -- The first round of Kuwaiti-Soviet security talks opened here Tuesday between a visiting delegation of the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, led by the Undersecretary Yusuf Al-Kharafi and senior officials of the Soviet Interior Ministry.

The talks will focus on security cooperation between the two ministries, exchange of experience and getting acquainted with Soviet security equipment.

Members of the Kuwaiti delegation, comprising directors of state security, Ahmadi Traffic Department and the Criminal Investigation Department, held separate talks with their Soviet opposite numbers on cooperation in their respective fields. The second round of official talks is expected to reconvene later today.

Meanwhile, delegation leader General Yusuf al-Kharafi is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs Aleksandr Vlasov for a reviewal of aspects of cooperation between the two interior ministries.

The Kuwaiti delegation arrived here last night on a four-day official visit, the first of its kind by senior security officers from this Arab Gulf state to the Soviet Union.

MADAGASCAR'S PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA CONTINUES VISIT

Gromyko Reception Remarks

LD250443 Moscow TASS in English 0429 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, speaking today at a reception given in the Kremlin in honour of Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) Party, said in particular:

"We feel satisfaction with the successive development of Soviet-Malagasy contacts. Your people and their leadership are held in high respect and are regarded with sympathies in the Soviet Union.

"We know in what difficult conditions of neocolonialist pressure and imperialism's blackmail you have to wage the struggle to extract Madagascar out of the quagmire of backwardness and to build a new life of the principles of social justice, the Soviet people solidarize with your struggle".

"The Soviet-Malagasy Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, which has begun work these days, has been assigned an important task: To consider prospects for broader contacts in these fields.

"There are, apparently, possibilities to enrich our two countries' cooperation in other spheres as well. The development of our relations will undoubtedly be promoted by further strengthening of contacts between the CPSU and the AREMA.

"Madagascar as a country of the Indian Ocean area strives for security in the region. The Soviet Union comes out in favour of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace in which there would be no room for foreign presence of the naval forces of countries whose shores are not washed by the waters of this ocean.

"With a view to promoting the earlier convocation and successful holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, we are prepared to reach agreement with the United States and other big naval powers to freeze and substantially reduce any military activity in the Ocean Area".

"A serious threat to international security is posed by the conflict situation in the south of Africa. The Soviet Union is ready to take an active part in a political settlement in the region in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

"Madagascar is an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement. The nonaligned summit conference which was held in Harare recently stated that the alternative in our days is in the choice between life and death, and not in the choice between war and peace.

"To prevent nuclear war has become the principle goal of our times. By quoting the Harare appeal I want to emphasize that this impassioned call has been regarded with attention in the Soviet Union. It was issued by more than a hundred countries, and is consonant with the sentiments of the Soviet people as well".

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko said: "The results of your visit to the USSR will undoubtedly give a new impulse to the development of long-term friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Magadascar".

Ratsiraka Reception Remarks

LD242216 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) party, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, made a speech at a reception in the Kremlin today. He said, in particular

"I have arrived here to discuss topical international problems and questions of relations between the two countries with the Soviet leadership. An exchange of views will make it possible to crystallise the friendship existing between us, to sum up the results of cooperation which brings our two countries together, and to study prospects for Soviet-Malagasy relations in the light of the specific realities of our time."

"In this connection, there is one fact which is indisputable. The Malagasy people's long way towards the establishment of a socialist society and social justice from the very outset has been intersecting the Soviet people's road in the name of common goals and in the name of mutual understanding which has been reflected in versatile exchanges."

Didier Ratsiraka condemned the policy of inequitable trade, and criticized those at whose will there emerged a steady tendency towards a decline in the prices of raw materials.

"This makes the developing countries resort to still greater loans in order to survive. As a result, the 'Third World' is now living through a particularly dangerous period when it may be engulfed by the growing and thinly disguised process of neo-colonisation. "This particularly applies to African countries which, while continuously experiencing a deterioration of the trading conditions, the burden of debts and interest on debts, the orientation of their economies to external markets, and underdevelopment, have encountered ruthless exploitation.

"We highly appreciate the initiatives proposed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and aimed at creating a system of economic security of countries. Such system constitutes a major element of peace between peoples, the element which connects disarmament and development.

"The world is indivisible. Mankind needs cooperation and genuine dialogue in order to avoid the danger of being anihilated in a nuclear conflagration. No sensible person can prefer war to peace. The peoples hate wars. But states, too, should wish peace. In this sense a statement in favour of establishing a comprehensive system of international security is a concrete manifestation of sincere will for the building of peace."

PRAVDA REPORTS GORBACHEV KRASNODAR AKTIV SPEECH

PM231731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Meeting with the Krasnodar Kray Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Comrades! You know that I am returning from vacation. We agreed at the party Central Committee that so as not to waste time I could visit the Kuban and Stavropol en route, to meet with working people, talk to the aktiv, and familiarize myself with your work and life and with how restructuring is proceeding with you.

This is very important for the Central Committee, comrades. This is determined by the fundamental significance which we attach to restructuring since this is the path to the realization of our line on acceleration. It is determined by the significance, role, and contribution which Krasnodar Kray and Stavropol Kray make to the nationwide struggle to develop the national economy and ensure the further improvement of our society on the principles laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The information reaching the party Central Committee, press materials, and indeed my meetings during my tour of the country, including those yesterday and today, show that by no means all of us have really examined what restructuring means. The main question is: Why is it so necessary? Some people even reach the conclusion or opinion that perhaps matters could proceed a little more calmly. Why do we talk about restructuring all the time? Why is it needed?

That, comrades, is no idle question. It is very important for us not to talk restructuring to death, not to prattle on about it. It is important to us that restructuring should become irreversible in character and that it should set in motion the tremendous forces contained in our socialist system.

Later on in my speech I should like to take as my point of departure Lenin's very profound thought which made a great impression on me even the first time that I read it. Since then it, as one of V.I. Lenin's leading ideas, has determined my conduct and actions. I should like to recall the following tenet because it may be the key to the understanding of the question at issue. V.I. Lenin said: "Whoever tackles a particular question without a prior solution of the general one will inevitably, at every turn, unconsciously 'come up against' those general questions... and will doom his policy to the worst uncertainties and lack of principle."

At the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties the question of devising a strategy for the develoment of Soviet society became acute. It was those general questions of our struggle at the present historical stage that the April 1985 plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress were to resolve. Now we have a really scientific, well thought out and, I would even say, a profoundly well thought out political line -- a strategy for accelerating the country's socieoeconomic development.

By its own example the party has given a lesson in principledness and a lesson in truth and urged active participation in the struggle for the new qualitative condition of our society and for the reorganization of the whole edifice in which you and I live and will continue living.

After all, every householder, when thinking about his home, is always concerned to make it sounder, more comfortable in all respects, and better year by year because man himself grows, his needs change, and his demands on his home become more complex and increase. But it is necessary to think about this home, to look after it, to equip it by joint efforts, and to change it so that people can live and breathe more easily in it.

We have urged our people to make changes, to restructure. The party has shown a deep faith in the people's revolutionary spirit and proposed a truly revolutionary policy at the present stage of society's development.

But after we outlined the general goals at the congress it became necessary to concretize the general questions in relation to all spheres of Soviet society's life and socialist building. The main thing is to ensure that the congress line is implemented. We face tasks of great newness and, I would say, tremendous scale.

We remember Ilich's advice: Do not try to resolve new tasks on the basis of old approaches. I have already spoken about that and cited his words in their full form, so to speak: "Do not try to resolve new tasks on the basis of old approaches -- nothing will come of it." There is Ilich's most profound guidance for our work at the present stage of socialist building. That is why we really need restructuring.

We cannot live, work, think, or act in the old way. Without restructuring we shall not achieve the goals we have set ourselves or the tasks put forward by the 27th Congress.

Restructuring is not a single, momentary act but a process which will run within a certain historical period. We are living at a time of transition. The country is passing through a very important stage in its development. A sharp change is taking place in Soviet society's life. So long as we all -- in Moscow, the republics, krays, oblasts, labor collectives, and party, state, and social organizations -- remember always the importance of the present moment and its crucial significance for our future and for our country, it will be easier for us to realize the significance of the most mundane work which each of us fulfills and to see the great in the smallest and most ordinary things.

The process of restructuring is under way. Day by day increasingly broad masses of the working people and our cadres are becoming practically involved in restructuring. The changes have embraced all spheres of society's life.

In the economic sphere measures are being implemented to utilize the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and there is a thorough restructuring of the system of management and economic management methods aimed at the broad and practical involvement of working people in the management of production affairs.

We note with satisfaction how change is affecting social problems at all levels of the country's management. This theme was also voiced very keenly during my conversations on Kuban soil and today, too, in comrades' speeches.

The important signs of the time are broad publicity and an open discussion of the most vital problems of our society and of the country's development. This creates a new, a completely new atmosphere within society. [paragraph continues]

It is through debate and discussion, sometimes perhaps heated and even over-heated discussions -- I have sensed this here, too -- through the comparison of views and viewpoints, and through reflection that restructuring also occurs in people's thinking and in the psychological comprehension of the uniqueness of the present moment.

A struggle is developing in society for the strict observance of the principles of social justice and against breaches of moral and ethical norms, unearned incomes, drunkenness and alcoholism, and other negative phenomena.

Our approach, characterized by realism, openness, a desire to fully realize socialism's potential and the people's possibilities or, as we say, the human factor, invariably finds broad approval in the country.

I should like to share with you what I have gained from many trips around the country, meetings with working people, and conversations with the aktiv. It is my growing belief that our people now understand that retructuring is a serious matter. Until quite recently people thought that it only applied to those at the top -- that it was people there who somehow had to change their activity. Now people understand that restructuring is necessary to all of society and every citizen -- that they must look at their positions, views, approaches, and assessments. People now understand that when we speak about restructuring we are talking about a better future for them, a better future for the country and, in view of the USSR's enormous international prestige, a better future for all mankind. Those are what the consequences of restructuring should ultimately be.

There is a growing realization within the country's labor collectives that the 12th 5-Year Plan is going to be a time of very great difficulties. Without standing still or deferring the implementation of the socioeconomic and cultural building plans which we have outlined, we must during these years do the groundwork for the future and ensure a sharp change in thinking, approaches, and all our deeds. That is the work facing our party and all our society. This will be difficult, comrades. Perhaps even extraordinarily difficult, but it must be done.

We can now say that public opinion in the country has adopted the proposed co rse as it own and this support and approval have been heard here in comrades' speeches.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet people refuse to make do with yesterday's achievements, they do not want to live in the old way, they refuse to accept shortcomings and negative phenomena. Some people were happy with life as it used to be and are satisfied with what they have. But society on the whole is resolutely set on restructuring, on change, and on improvements.

But there are some people who express misgivings about restructuring. The Central Committee Politburo is aware of those misgivings. Frankly, they do not frighten us. Indeed, comrades, it would cause us great concern and suspicion if everything suddenly did go smoothly, without a hitch, so to speak. Then we would immediately ask ourselves: What is the matter? Clearly, we have not reached th
Why? After all, our plan is to carry out fundamental changes
I have called those changes revolutionary in their essence.
that those changes affect the interests, situation
collectives and families, the work of local party,
and the activity of all levels of state power in

To those who are still standing aside from restructuring, who are biding their time, saying: Let us see if it works, I want to say, and I am confident that you will support me here, that it is bound to work. The guarantee of this rests in the unity of the party and the people. That is what we have today. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the movement for the qualitative renovation of our society and of all its aspects is irreversible. I was talking today with working people in Oktyabrskaya Square. The discussion there was worthy of the October Revolution. The wish was expressed that there should be more determined, more active, and energetic work. We understand this: Our people are interested in ensuring that the changes begun in society should continue. If Soviet people were to see that the Central Committee and government had stopped halfway, taken half-measures, indeed had limited themselves to some sort of campaign when resolving these tasks of tremendous importance, that could have caused disillusionment in society. Now the people have responded wholeheartedly to the party's appeals and are solidly behind our present policy. That is the main thing, comrades. This is the main precondition for ensuring that we are on the right track and that our cause is bound to end successfully.

Time has shown that there are quite a few people who well understand what restructuring is. But aware of what its consequences will be, these people do not accept it. It is not to their liking.

We know these people. They are the ones who would like to give society less while taking more. But we have been talking about them for so many years and have only now begun making real demands on them. There are people like that among the workers, peasants, leading workers, and apparatus workers. They are even some among our intelligentsia.

Moreover, many of them have the ability to adapt quickly to a changing situation. These people are capable, even resourceful. Their main concern is to preserve the old, outmoded ways, to maintain their privileges, even though this does not accord with our principles, laws, morality, and with our present policy.

We see them now, using every platform to shout about restructuring and doing so louder than everyone else, even though in fact they use any pretext, including the most plausible, to slow it down. I am saying this to let them -- those people -- know: The working people see everything and will deal with each one accordingly. Some now, others a little later. Through the force of public pressure we must involve these people in the nationwide struggle to implement the party congress decisions.

We shall neither underestimate nor overestimate these phenomena. This is the natural course of the struggle to renew Soviet society. We have much experience of the struggle for socialism and we know what happened before when at turning points in history people, even those devoted to our cause, did not immediately understand the new conditions, new tasks, or the need for new approaches. That is what happened during the NEP [New Economic Policy, pursued in 1920's] period when V.I. Lenin had to make great efforts to prove the need for a new economic policy and to show that this was not a return to capitalism but a way of moving on to socialist building.

Of course, we are living in different times, we are formulating and implementing our plans in different historical conditions. But we can and must use Lenin's lessons in the organization of restructuring. Once again I would like to say: The CPSU Central Committee is confident that we are on the right track. We shall pursue the line of acceleration and restructuring consistently and determinedly.

Our society strengthens during restructuring and we gain experience and the ability to work in new conditions and resolve new tasks. We are no longer the people we were yesterday, even less a year ago. Every month, every day will increase our experience and ability, make us stronger and able to resolve the growing tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

A few days ago in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA I read with great interest remarks on the present times by Aleksandr Gelman, the well known playwright. He rounded off his thoughts with words which I should now like to cite here: We should not arrogantly ask, what has actually changed, where are the changes? I do not see great changes. You have to work, to labor to make restructuring irreversible. Yes, that is right, comrades! I fully agree with those words.

We may also say that positive changes are taking place in such an important sphere as the economy, although not everywhere, in all directions, or to the same degree.

For us the economy is just an object of special concern. A number of major measures have been adopted in this sphere recently. They embrace the problems of scientific and technical progress, management, the improvement of the economic mechanism, output quality, and resource saving. They include measures for the further improvement of our agro-industrial complex. We are transferring the work of light industry, trade, the construction complex, and the material and technical supply system to a new footing. In brief, the restructuring of our economy is being developed in all areas. That is the same groundwork which should bring into play the in-depth reserves and potential of socialism at the new stages of the struggle for acceleration.

There are also our large-scale measures for improving foreign economic activity, above all activity connected with the development of economic ties with socialist countries at the present stage.

There are quite a few other problems, comrades, which await solution. We shall examine them and resolve them step by step, as we move along our chose path.

Even now our efforts to make use of reserves, to improve organization, to strengthen discipline -- our most immediate reserves, as it were -- are beginning to have a positive influence on the situation in the economy. Just look: In the first 8 months many national economic indicators achieved on the same basis exceed last year's level and the plan targets for this year. This applies to industry, the agrarian sector, transport, capital construciton, and such an important and difficult sphere as trade.

Labor productivity in industry for the first 8 months rose by 4.8 percent against a relatively high annual target of 4.1 percent. This has enabled us to ensure an industrial production growth rate of 5.2 percent against an annual target of 4.3 percent. If these results are examined from a political standpoint, there bare figures of growth are an expression of the Soviet people's support for the party's plans and the most powerful form of support -- support by their labor. Thereby our people have also expressed their attitude to the party line, to restructuring.

We are still not satisfied with the indicators for the development of our economy. But at the same time we note -- and this is also important: It is necessary to notice, to see everything that is happening -- that the situation in our vast economy can be improved, albeit slowly, and in some places very slowly.

Look how contradictory the picture seems. But in it see the positive and, on the other hand, the problems, which demand solution. During the first 8 months last year the shortfall in the delivery of output according to contract amounted to R9 billion. Do you understand what such a shortfall means? It means a fever throughout the national economy, a blow to the regular working rhythm. This year the shortfall was almost R5 billion. In other words, the shortfall has almost been halved. But, comrades, R5 billion is still a large amount. It means that we should all be concerned by the contractual discipline situation. We must cope with this problem more quickly. Unless we resolve it and ensure even-paced work and the efficient use of funds we shall spoil the mood of the worker and of working people. This is our common problem, we must understand one another here, so to speak, move toward each other, and strive for the unfailing fulfillment of contractual commitments.

Or take an indicator such as the commissioning of fixed capital. Eleven percent more was commissioned in the first 8 months than last year. You may say that this is good. Yet the plans have not been fulfilled. Thus, not everything is as good as it may seem. Had this been earlier we would have said that the commissioning of fixed capital had increased by 11 percent. Had we left it there we would have received a completely different report. But if at the same time we say that the plans for the commissioning of fixed capital have not been fulfilled then everyone understands that many sectors are not going to receive the capacities which are supposed to be producing output before the year is out. Working people will not get enough apartments, schools, hospitals, and so forth. That is what is meant by the underfulfillment of the capital construction plans in terms of funds and the overall plans for capital construction.

All these are questions of tremendous importance on which economic progress and the increase in the people's prosperity depend. The positive changes in our economy are reflected in the fact that profit plans have been fulfilled and that we have received R3.5 billion extra profits in the first 8 months.

That, in the most general terms, is what I wanted to say about restructuring. And I have tried to paint a realistic picture of how all is proceeding.

The restructuring process and people's creative search are developing. All components and tiers are working more energetically. But, comrades, we are still a long way from the real breakthrough which we need to achieve the strategic goals set by the 27th party congress. It may be said that a process of profound, revolutionary changes in all spheres of society's life is in progress, but there are years of intensive struggle ahead of us.

I would like to devote the second part of my speech to certain other questions of restructuring.

Yesterday and today, the comrades' speeches at our meeting dealt with the fact that on the spot, in the labor collectives, krays, oblasts, and republics, people are counting on more energetic activity in the restructuring of our central ministries and departments, beginning with the USSR Gosplan. This subject was raised urgently. That means it does indeed exist.

This is a correct demand on the country's economic management organs. The way in which they pursue the line of restructuring and conduct matters in future will largely determine the economic terms and conditions of the labor collectives' activity and the atmosphere and conditions for enterprising, independent work.

After all, the most important political decisions which we have today adopted in the CPSU Central Committee and the government can be rendered impotent by the activity of the upper echelons of management. Conversely, they can be made still more dynamic by active work in those echelons.

We sometimes find that people on the spot try to shift the burden of responsibility for resolving this or that problem to the upper echelons, while the upper echelons often try to shift the burden of responsibility to the lower levels. I have already said, and wish to repeat: The restructuring must take place both from below and from above. I wish to reaffirm this yet again in today's speech.

When I heard comments and reproaches aimed at the central ministries and departments, I recalled how our newspapers recently covered the work in the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. In particular, the commissions analyzed the work of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building in the new conditions. It is, after all, in its 3d year of work under the experimental conditions. The discussion was very heated. The deputies gave it good and hot, figuratively speaking, to the leadership of this ministry -- and they deserved it. Look what they said, I made a note of it. The ministry workers are having great difficulty in getting rid of their old habits and the forms of relations with lower-level organizations which have become established, but which have outlived their usefulness. It is perhaps most difficult of all to part with the rights which, in the conditions of the restructuring, should be handed over by the ministry to the associations and the enterprises. That is the main point.

It has become clear that conservatism is firmly established in this ministry. Yet it is in its 3d year of the experiment. How strong conservatism is, how hard it is to shatter it! We must take that into account, comrades. That is what restructuring means.

The ministry's workers are trying to hold on to what should be handed over to others -- to those who ultimately determine the fate of the plan. The apparatus has supposedly been cut, but the amount of correspondence has not been reduced. It is evidently necessary, as comrades here have said, to cut the management apparatus still further.

The ministry continues to issue a vast quantity of circulars and set indicators which are not dictated by the experiment. In other words, they are working in the old way, on the basis of the old approaches.

The nature of financial autonomy relations within the framework of enterprises and associations has virtually remained unchanged. When deputies studied certain enterprises at first hand, it turned out that not only engineers and technicians, but even the leaders, not to mention middle management and the workers, have a very poor grasp of the new methods of economic management and material incentives. Some people do not even know what they are. And this is in the 3d year of work in experimental conditions!

Everything depends on the position taken by the sector leadership. This is then transmitted, in the same form, to the sector enterprises.

I will say, to be objective, that there has been some progress at this ministry. But the progress would be quicker if the new conditions and methods of economic management were adhered to and a transition took place from bureaucratic administration to economic methods of management. [paragraph continues]

After all, we are talking about a sector headed by a very experienced, important economic leader of ours -- Comrade Sergey Aleksandrovich Afanasyev. We value his experience. I am talking about this ministry and this minister, but I have others in mind too. This must evidently become a subject of discussion in the party Central Committee.

Developing the ideas of radical restructuring of the system of national economic management, we are to go further. It has now been decided, and broad preparations are under way, to transfer such ministries as the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, as well as 36 major enterprises and associations at 17 industrial ministries, to the conditions of full financial autonomy, self-financing, and paying their own way -- that is, to the principles on which the Volga Truck Plant and the Sumy Machine Building Association are now working -- in 1987. We will follow this path persistently and consistently.

The Central Committee is concerned about the situation where, in the process of impementation of the resolutions adopted recently, certain ministries and departments postpone to a later date the resolution of absolutely urgent tasks. They revise in this way resolutions only just adopted by the CPU Central Committee and the government, resolutions which were drafted with their own participation. We must get to the bottom of this too. But first and foremost, I believe, the Gosplan and the ministries should think about this.

There is an old practice whereby not infrequently, while the decisions still smell of printer's ink, proposals are being put forward for revising them. This must be stopped. Even if this question is raised with justification, ways should be found to fulfill the resolution all the same. Why? Because then, at the stage of prepartion of subsequent resolutions, everyone will adopt a responsible approach and only register realistic targets and set realistic tasks.

Sometimes we adopt decisions lightly, and approach them lightly. This is a dangerous path, which we followed quite recently, and we know what that led to. For decades on end, urgent problems remained unresolved. On the one hand, the semblance of active practical work was created and decisions were adopted on this or that question, but on the other, at the same time, at the end of the year, when the next annual plan was being compiled, whole volumes of amendments to those resolutions were submitted. This is a dangerous path, we will not follow it, and we should warn all the comrades about it.

We still have ministries which, even since the June plenum, have been proposing, for new enterprises under construction, technical solutions which do not smack of novelty. If we agreed with them and implemented these projects, then our laggardness in this or that important sphere would be perpetuated for at least 15-20 years. In this regard too we can see how slowly our central departments and also the body controlling them, the committee for science and technology, are restructuring themselves. It is worth reminding that committee that it is not yet fulfilling its role.

Today, during the meeting in the city, many engineers assembled. They asked me many questions: about the role of engineers in our society; how the Central Committee regards this question and how the problem will be tackled; whether the prestige of engineering labor will be enhanced. I felt great concern over these questions.

Why did they arise? After all, we carried out the experiment in Leningrad, which gave good results in terms of incentives for the labor of engineers, designers, and scientific workers. The collectives there relieved their scientific institutes of the weak workers who are not up to today's requirements and who, indeed, were not needed. They are doubtless needed elsewhere, and there they could do some good. The number of employees was basically cut by one-third, while the number of projects increased, their standard improved, and work payments rose -- and rose substantially, in relation to the engineer's creative contribution.

We thought this was a good path, the correct one. It was decided to recommend it to others. But now this decision is evidently not being implemented as it should. To check on it, they looked at the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems -- a ministry which should reach a high standard in the machinery it produces: It has links with all sectors and will have an influence on the entire national economy, on our economy as a whole.

And what emerged? They had adopted a purely formal approach to this task. It all amounted to wage leveling and an increase of a few rubles for everyone, regardless of their contribution. Naturally, nothing happened as a result of this, nothing changed.

I am pleased that this topic has been raised here, in the course of the meetings and conversations in the Kuban. This is in tune with our ideas in the Central Committee and the government.

Comrades, I wish to move on to another problem. This too concerns restructuring. It is a question of democracy, of the democratization of society and of all spheres of our life -- state organs, the economy, the social and cultural spheres.

Let me return to our meetings again. Questions were raised there, characterized by the profundity with which they were formulated. The questions came from engineers, physicians, philosophers, representatives of other professions -- in a word, young people graduating from the universities and other educational establishments. This is a new force which is about to become involved in work.

I started thinking, comrades, about how our people have grown, what intellectual and creative potential is present in them, and how still, in tackling issues in the country, we do not make use of this, gambling instead on bureaucratic administration, on issuing commands and giving orders. It is a widespread phenomenon among us, in all organizations, even party organizations, for our high-ranking people or people in leadership posts, when listening to the proposals and opinions of working people, ordinary communists and engineers, and specialists, often to lack the patience even to hear them out. Their opinion is that they know it all, that they have had enough, that they are tired of it all. Their whole appearance says -- stop, that's enough. If the speaker does not stop, they say: You know what -- go and get on with your work, we will get to the bottom of this without you.

That, comrades, is a widespread situation. I have seen it in many parts of the country. People write to the Central Committee about it, and the press cites many instances of it.

How are things turning out now? Who is finding things most difficult of all in the course of restructuring? The innovators, the active people, the indefatigable, restless ones. They are breaking the established mold of work on the part of certain leadership cadres and making them get moving. [paragraph continues]

But those cadres are set in their ways and do not want to change the old way of thinking.

We must involve people in the restructuring process through the democratization of society. If I were to say what the essence of the restructuring is, I would reduce it to simple terms: We must create the conditions in every labor collective, in every party organization, in every oblast, republic, and sector, in every central department, and throughout the party, for people to feel that they are the country's masters.

But the master has important duties. He has great responsibility. In his domain, in his area of responsibility, everything must be as it should be, there must be no stagnation, processes must flow dynamically, things must change for the better, everyone, or livestock unit, everyone must act energetically and not tolerate anything that holds us back.

Comrades, we have expanded openness and embarked on the open discussion of problems. Sometimes this even causes concern to our aktiv, our veterans, and others. Some people write letters to the Central Committee (I have some here): We are all for restructuring, but there is such a lot of criticism. Are things really as bad as all that?

Some people say that we must continue the criticism and not lower the level, but that we must show more of the positive things emerging in the restructuring. I would support this two-in-one formula.

We must expand publicity, there must be greater openness, and our people must know everything that is taking place in the labor collective, the rayon, the city, the oblast, the republic, and the country.

And everyone, including leading cadres and Communists, must remember that our party is a ruling party. It elaborates the political line, carries out cadre policy and organizational-educational activity, and leads the people in its wake.

But, comrades, the party serves the people. Its position of leadership is not a privilege. It is primarily a matter of enormous responsibility to the people for the fate of the country. This is why the party -- and this means all Communists, from the rank and file Communist to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo members -- is at the service of the people. I issue a reminder from this rostrum to those who may have forgotten this.

Our cause is correct. We feel that we are on the right path. This movement is gathering force and is becoming irreversible. Restructuring will progress more dynamically provided we give more attention to the questions of expanding democracy in society.

But, comrades, delays occur here and there and confusion develops in places when matters reach the point of the specific materialization of political directives, including those concerning the expansion of democracy and the broad involvement of working people in managing the economy and the spiritual sphere and in solving social questions.

It emerges that it is necessary to consult people, to be with them at all times. The Communist must live in the thick of the masses, maintain permament ties with the people, serve them, reflect in policy whatever the people say, and rouse people for the implementation of this policy.

These are simple, and yet now profound, Leninist formulations. Today we need them as much as we need air, as a main lever for rousing society for restructuring.

But how difficult it is to accomplish this turnabout. Instead of maintaining contacts with working people, some officials prefer to deal with paperwork. They arrive in their cool offices, sit down, and start leafing through papers. When they are told: Go and visit a labor collective, the answer is: A written reply to a complaint must be prepared. And so, they write a reply which was obvious even before the complaint had been investigated. They take a week to write it, and meanwhile the real work is neglected. Behind such practices one perceives an unwillingness to mix with people and participate in the living process of restructuring.

Behind such an approach one perceives an insufficient understanding of the significance of democracy. It was said at the Central Committee plenum: All of us, comrades, must learn to work under the conditions of expanding democracy. Previously you may have issued orders and ran affairs administratively, but now you must rouse people, involve everyone in active affairs, and use the potential of the masses.

It appears that many dislike the publicity which is asserting itself more and more in all spheres of society's life. There are quite a few instances of painful reaction to criticism by working people -- workers and peasants, and even our intelligentsia -- and not everyone shows approval for the process of expanding democracy.

Democracy, comrades, does not mean just rights, it also means responsibility and obligations, it is a question of discipline; democracy is not total license, it is not anarchy. It takes the form of the unity of rights and obligations which enable man to display his civic stance.

At the same time democracy presupposes that everyone plays a part, by means of his labor, in achieving our society's goals. This is turn means that democracy in this context is aimed at everyone. Hence, when I speak about expanding democracy this refers not only to officials. No, it refers to everyone.

We draw our ideas on this account from Lenin's heritage. Much has been said by Vladimir Ilich about socialism and democracy. Today I would like to cite his words from the article "On the Caricaturing of Marxism." Socialism, Vladimir Ilich said, is impossible without democracy in two senses. First, the proletariat cannot accomplish a socialist revolution unless it prepares for it through struggle for democracy. Second, victorious socialism cannot hold on to its victory without the implementation of complete democracy.

We have adopted a major decision regarding soviets. We are paving a broad path for them. We are creating legal opportunities to ensure that they fully manifest themselves as rule by the working people. After all, the main body of soviets consists of workers and peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia.

We must embark on the path of expanding the rights of public organizations. It is not as if we would lose anything if now, in the course of restructuring when we are solving innovative tasks, we were to expand the Komsomol's rights in all spheres. To put it another way, no questions at enterprises can be solved without the Komsomol, without young people. Is this an incorrect formulation?

Take for example our enterprises working at the forefront of scientific and technical progress. Who is working there? Young people! Not just among the rank and file workers, but also among the engineers.

We are conquering new frontiers involving the country's raw materials base and the energy sector. Who is working there, who is opening up all these sectors? Young people!

Only trust, responsibility, and real involvement in the resolution of major state tasks and political questions, the management of the national economy, and the resolution of questions of morality and order will make our young people more active and more devoted to the ideas of socialism.

We are the only ones to blame if things are not going too well in places, if we come across instances of an apolitical or indifferent approach on the part of young people, if they withdraw into the world of petty ideas and concerns. Young people want to play an active part in restructuring. We sense this, and it must be acclaimed. Is it so difficult to resolve this from the legal aspect? Is this not made possible by today's norm regulating economic life or the activity of institutes and schools? Are we today not in a position to raise the question of the Komsomol's freedom of action, greater responsibility, and independence? Of course we are. This is also a concern of ours, it is a manifestation of democracy.

Even the trade unions have lost their bite here and there. While some party secretaries openly dance a merry polka around leaders and do not build relations with them on a party basis, on the basis of our principles, the trade unions march hand in hand with the leaders and dance the krakowiak with them when they should be speaking out firmly in the collective's interests. Only then will many questions which have remained unresolved for years be resolved more quickly. This also applies directly to our democratic system.

I do not want to touch upon all the problems now, I will only emphasize: Restructuring can be implemented when man feels himself to be the master of the country, and he will be able to feel this if the process of democratization continues to expand.

An example is needed when speaking about democracy. This is why I will move on to the next section -- the tasks of our party's activity under the new conditions.

Party organs must primarily set an example in displaying a correct understanding of the line of acceleration and a correct attitude toward its implementation, toward restructuring.

But strange incidents occur even within party organs. We say: Restructuring means an uncompromising attitude toward negative phenomena, it means publicity. A self-evident truth, it would seem. This is how it must be in society. Society must be informed, it must know everything and it must judge everything consciously.

But just look at this. First Secretary Comrade Plekhanov delivered a report at the recent Kurgen Party Obkom plenum. A good report it was, meaningful, sharp, critical. The oblast newspaper decided to publish the report, and it was edited to such an extent that it became as bland as if it had been delivered 1 or even 5 years ago. Nothing but calmness and prosperity.

As comrades from the Central Committee reported, more than 30 deletions had been made, precisely in those places where there was talk about shortcomings in work and specific culprits of various omissions or abuses. It appears, therefore, that there are two standards of publicity in Kurgan: One for a narrow circle, and another for all the rest. This can lead much further: One discipline for some, a different discipline for others; one set of laws for some, different laws for others; and so on. Our laws are the same, discipline is the same for everyone, and socialist morals are the same for everyone.

Much depends on how quickly restructuring will occur within the CPSU itself, within all its links -- from the primary party organization to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee. This, comrades, must be our paramount concern, the concern of the country's entire party aktiv. Here the CPSU must set an example for the whole of society. If we learn from the press that working people, in a display of initiative, submit their proposals for judgment, raise questions, and reveal shortcomings while the primary party organizations, raykoms, or gorkoms at times want to smooth all this over and keep silent about it, things will not go well. Such party committees simply lose their authority.

By means of our style, approach toward work and presentation of questions we must encourage people to work with initiative and in a principled manner, we must encourage their party-mindedness and must ensure that our meetings discuss the problems which we discuss on the street, at home, or within a narrow circle. We must ensure that meetings discuss not just progress in campaigns but also the burning questions which perturb both Communists and working people in different rayons, republics, or enterprises in different sectors.

The primary party organization and the party raykom and gorkom are most closely in touch will all this. The rayon level component, comrades and the primary party organization must shoulder the burden of the enormous work to be done to couple our political line with real life, thus ensuring that this poliical line is fully implemented.

What is needed is an example of activity by party organs, what is needed is an example by Communists. It is necessary to abandon the old-fashioned approach which we have condemned and which has spread quite widely within the party, the approach when one thing was said while, in practice, party and economic leaders and the party organization secretary did something different.

People now react sharply to shortcomings. After all, we are all in the public eye, in the eye of the working people and all Communists. This is why I would like to call on people in Krasnodar to maintain the efforts which have been made in the last few years to restructure the entire work of the kray party organization and to improve the party atmosphere on Leninist principles, on the principles of party mindedness. A cleansing [ochishcheniye] is in progress both within the party organization and in the kray as a whole, and it will yield enormous fruit, comrades.

In the course of conversations people have expressed support for these efforts by the kray party organization. This work must be carried out without hesitation. We must not have people who cannot be touched. We must have no spheres that are beyond the scope of monitoring, be it party or public monitoring.

Moreover, this applies not only to leading cadres but to everyone -- rank and file Communists, workers, our intelligentsia, peasants. [paragraph continues]

If something has to be said to someone whenever he deviates from the correct path, then it must be said directly, in accordance with our socialist democracy and the principles of publicity, openness, and truthfulness. The process of democratization must not be feared. It will not weaken our society; on the contrary, it will strengthen it. It will not shatter discipline and order. On the contrary, an improvement in affairs will occur on a conscious basis.

Maybe you will say that demagogues and slanderers will take advantage of the process of democratization. But what do you think, that we will be unable to cope with them? Of course we will cope with them, comrades. When we discuss everything openly, we will put anyone in his place, anyone who has overstepped the mark or wants to discredit our society, the collective, and honest people.

But everything that is aimed at correcting shortcomings, everything that brings along valuable suggestions and reveals the potential of labor collectives and our society must be acclaimed and encouraged.

An example must be set by the CPSU and party organs, by the party cadres. I hope that this will happen in the kray party organization.

Comrades! Kuban is a major agrarian region. Naturally, at our meeting today, it is necessary to touch upon the main subject, the subject of grain and of the fate of harvests, of this year's harvest and of future harvests. Do you know what pleased me? The fact that people in the Kuban do not rest satisfied with their achievements. This is also something new for people in the Kuban. I say this within the framework of publicity and truthfulness, without any exaggeration whatsoever. This dissatisfaction, given everything that the Kuban does and the enormous contribution it makes to the solution of the food problem, is a powerful incentive for positive processes in the agrarian sectors and, indeed, in the most progressive directions. I acclaim your efforts, comrades!

Yesterday we thoroughly familiarized ourselves with the work of Timashevskiy Rayon's agro-industrial complex. It reflects most graphically everything that is taking place throughout the kray. Reserves are being sought out to ensure that, at the new stage of Kuban's intensive development, there is an augmentation -- and a substantial augmentation at that -- in boosting agricultural output and improving its quality.

Reliance on scientific and technical progress, on intensive technologies, and on man whom we include in the new methods of economic management and administration primarily through collective contracts and financial autonomy -- all this deserves the most ardent support and approval.

Indeed, I have now heard amazing things, and suddenly the following comparison emerges: The grain harvest in the 10th 5-Year Plan was within the limits of 30 quintals per hectare; the harvest was still within the 30 quintal limit during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Then you have the first step along the avenue of introducing intensive technologies. Even though much is still unfinished and not fully thought out, there has been an immediate breakthrough in harvest yields to above 40 quintals per hectare.

I would moreover say that this is so important that you possibly cannot even imagine it. We have reached a certain level for intensive technologies. Next year the total such area in the country will reach 36 million hectares. [paragraph continues]

By the end of the 5-year plan period we will be using intensive technologies to cultivate grain crops on 50 million and more hectares. Speaking of increases in terms of tonnage, the increase produced by these 50 million hectares will amount to 50 million metric tons for the country. Last year it stood at the 16 million metric ton mark. All this, comrades, represents grain which we are now buying with foreign currency. Yet it is our own, high-grade grain. Look at the economic and political task that is being solved on the basis of such an approach toward the grain question. We must resolve this task. I think that it is necessary to take the path of concentrating resources wherever the yield is greatest. I think that the Kuban is primarily such a region.

We can do the work, comrades. After all, we have only just begun, and what is more on a vast scale, with a shortage of equipment and particularly of plant protection agents. If everything were done properly, strictly according to technological principles, even greater heights could be scaled.

The situation is exactly the same in stockraising. The "Iskra" Kolkhoz, using a combination of introducing holstein stock coupled with industrial technology and an improved feeding base, ensures a fast growth of milk yields -- an addition of 600 kg per year with all other conditions of feeding the remaining herd being equal. Comrades, this is also a result of intensification. Your cow herd is 4 percent smaller, and yet you have produced more milk. The meat yield has increased by 24 percent in 3 years without any increase in the herd.

This is intensive farming. Imagine what it would be like if we were to rely on head count again. Building stock units, increase the herd, look for workers, and who knows when the output will be produced. This means that the intensive path in the agrarian sectors is the key task and main avenue of work.

I support the intelligent efforts being made by the kray party organization along this avenue. You are capable of working, particularly on the land. It is gratifying that you are now also scoring successes in stockraising, which was not too well liked in the Kuban, particularly dairy farming. It appears that you are producing more and more masters in this work. I acclaim this. And you can count on our understanding and support.

In concluding my speech, comrades, I would like to express enormous gratification at the exchange of opinions that has taken place. It was vasting beneficial for me. I do not think that it will be immodest on my part to say that it will also be beneficial for the kray party organization, the cadres, and people with whom the conversations took place.

We expect active work by the kray party organization in all spheres and active work on restructuring. People in the Kuban have enormous potential to ensure the successful resolution of tasks at the new stage of our society's development.

I wish you great successes!

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with much attention and was repeatedly accompanied by prolonged applause)

Farm Combine Visit

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[Special correspondents K. Aksenov and G. Yastrebtsov report: "Putting in More Work, Acting with Initiative; M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Krasnodar Kray"]

[Text] Krasnodar Kray -- There was hardly any rain in the Kuban all summer. The land was parched with thirst. However, despite the severe drought, the kray's farms managed to grow an excellent harvest. The yields of grain per hectare totaled almost 42 quintals; 3.6 million metric tons of grain were delivered to the motherland's granaries, and moreover, 95 percent of the wheat was rated as strong and valuable. Sales plans for milk, meat, and other produce are being fulfilled. And this is not some kind of "fluke", some kind of accidental success, but a result of the fact that people have understood, have accepted with their minds and their hearts the need to actively restructure work in all components of the agroindustrial complex.

Arriving in Krasnodar Kray, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the "Kuban" agroindustrial combine in Timashevskiy Rayon on the same day.

At the Iskra kolkhoz dairy complex, which is part of the combine, a conversation with livestock breeders took place. Ways of developing the sector and unsolved problems were discussed. The 27th CPSU Congress has set the task of increasing production of meat in the country to 21 million metric tons and of milk to 106-110 million metric tons by 1990. The path toward the set goal lies through the introduction into production of the achievements of science and the utilization of new progressive techniques. This is also borne out by the experience of the Iskra kolkhoz.

Kolkhoz chairman N. Kaplenko cited the following figure: The livestock enterprise provides the farm annually with more than R500,000 net profit. And yet, quite recently, this indicator was much more modest. What is the reason? The kolkhoz members are unanimous -- financial autonomy has been a help. It induces livestock breeders to count and save every kopek and to adopt a thrifty attitude about feed. As recently as a year ago at the Iskra kolkhoz due attention was not paid to the thrifty consumption of feed. Then the economists proposed a new form of labor remuneration: The lower the feed consumption, the higher the ratings. On condition that the cows are well fed, of course. Immediately reserves for saving feed were identified, and considerable ones at that. This year feed consumption per quintal of milk has been reduced by almost one-fourth. Profitability has increased. Approximately R100 net profit is obtained here from the sales of one metric ton of produce.

However, the application of financial autonomy and the team contract in farming is not the only way to enhance effectiveness, it was noted during the conversation. It is no less important to ensure efficent and skillful deployment of cadres and a good labor organization. In this area there still are many untapped reserves and potential. The working day of operators, milkmaids, and machine operators is still far too long. Proper leisure facilities have still not been created for them. And this in turn affects the influx of labor. Young people are not against working conscientiously and honestly. But they also want proper leisure, they want to spend their free time usefully and interestingly. The Iskra kolkhoz is rich, much construction work is under way. But it was noted that it is necessary to ensure everywhere, and that includes dairy complexes, that work is a joy rather than a drag.

"I have chosen a job that suits me," a young communist link leader I. Polyanskaya said. "Our work is hard, but it carries prestige and is well paid. Every one of our operators produces milk yields of approximately 400 metric tons per year. I am proud of my guys..."

Irina is only 22 years old. But she already has a name in the Kuban. She is heading a link in which all the milking machine operators are men. They are S. Polyanskiy, her husband, A. Solokh, and F. Babayev. The four of them look after more than 500 cows. Their labor productivity is several times higher than the average for the kray. This is partly due to their youthful enthusiasm and to making a special effort, of course, but this is not the only reason. Chairman N. Kaplenko mentioned in conversation his 20-year working relationship with Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Starodubtsev, head of the Lenin kolkhoz in Tula Oblast's Novomoskovskiy Rayon, chairman of the RSFSR Kolkhoz Council -- a man who is well known in the country. The Iskra dairy complex was organized on the lines of the Tula oblast farm. The livestock breeders are aided by modern mechanisms and even robots....

If only there were more such modern complexes! However, as yet there are few and far between in the Kuban, and even in the country as a whole. There are not enough construction capacities and modern equipment and sometimes even the elementary desire on the part of farm leaders "to take the trouble" with innovation is lacking. There is another problem -- here and there good premises exist, but organizing work and creating an atmosphere where everything runs like a well-adjusted factory production line seems outside the realm of the possible. Nonetheless, life indicates that the high targets set cannot be achieved by the old methods. A fundamental restructuring is needed, not just in production organization but also in people's way of thinking, in their attitude to the work with which they have been entrusted.

The Iskra kolkhoz pursues the main course toward the development of farming by means of intensive methods. The results are excellent, especially in grain production. For the second year the agricultrual workers are mastering new techniques in the cultivation of winter crops. The yields from 4,000 hectares of land averaged 56 quintals per hectare, and in the case of barley 71 quintals. All the grain sold to the state has been rated "strong."

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the farm's agrochemical laboratory and inquired about problems of labor intensificaton and recouping of investments.

"It makes no sense automatically, without thinking, to keep increasing the quantitites of fertilizer applied to the soil," Nina Manko, the laboratory's agronomist said with conviction. "We have studied the resources of our chenozems in detail and now we feed every field only with what it actually requires. In other words, we take our cue from the soil, and transform it so that it produces bigger harvests..."

Scientific management of farming, a quest for new ways to augment the output of produce, and a creative, nonstereotyped approach to the solution of problems -- this is the command of the times. This is well understood on this kolkhoz. People are in an enterprising mood, they are prepared to act independently in resolving the problems that arise. Making an annual net profit of R3.5 million, the collective does not rest content with what it has achieved. It seeks to achieve even higher targets. For instance, the kolkhoz members have grown two crops of grain on the chernozems where an irrigation network has been established for several seasons now. [paragraph continues]

Completing the threshing of wheat, they sow corn on approximately 500 hectares of the vacated land and in fall they harvest at least 50 quintals of grain corn per hectare. They are also expanding the area sown with the highly valuable durum wheat.

A quest for ways to improve agroindustrial complex managment machinery, strengthen the economy, and improve the utilization of land in progress on the "Kuban" combine's other farms too. They are operation in unusual conditions. The experimental combine which was established 2 years ago draws on many innovations and advantages, as is known. tHe production, procurement, processing, and sales of produce are concentrated under one roof here. The main aim is the applicaion of the principle of self-finance, managing without states subsidies. How are the managers using their new potential and rights and resolving economic problems including price fixing?

A great deal has been done in this respect. The exhibition of goods which M.S. Gorbachev visted bears this our. Various types of meat products, sausages, canned food, and preserved fruit were on display as well as various industrial goods. All this is in demand among the population. In the cities along the coast and in the kray's industrial centers 23 "Kuban" stores and public catering establishments have opened. The trade mark of this agroindustrial combine has gained popularity among the population and the millions of tourists on the Black Sea coast. The choice of produce, especially of fresh vegetables, fruit, and berries is good here.

This year the commodity turnover will total at least R40 million, almost double of what it was at the beginning. Taking into account that the past processing base in the region was exceedingly weak and that reconstruciton had to be carried out without halting production, relatively speaking, a great deal has been achieved. Nonetheless, it was rightly noted that the reserves for increasing production, especially the output of high-quality food products, are by no means fully exploited. Their range, too, is rather narrow, limited. There have been some interruptions in deliveries. And the quality of some batches of vegetables and fruit has not been too good.

At the same time all this does not depend on the combine alone. Various ministries and departments are at times causing the combine all kinds of problems. under the existing regulations, the "Kuban" combine is obliged to surrender a number of basic types of output to central funds. As a result, very little meat, for instance, is left over for the production of sausages or other products. So what is there to sell, how is demand to be stimulated? This is not a new question. It must be resolved.

Another obstacle is the inefficient and long-drawn-out solution of the problems of standardization. To market a new article requires spending a great deal of time, and nerves, on sorting out, settling, an coordinating all kind of questions. This does not encourage efforts to improve the situation and to display initiative and enterprise.

Independence is sometimes restricted even by the Gosbank. The combine needs processing enterprises. A large complex is to be built for this purpose in the next few years. There is no time to be lost. Blueprints for a confectionery factory already exist, for instance. Work could be started now, but the Gosbank representatives are "sticking to the small print": they are telling us to draw up the plans in detail, otherwise they will not give us the money. But after all, it would be possible to "do it as we go along" without losing a whole year for no good reason.

Many participants in the meeting held by M.S. Gorbachev with the combine's party and economic aktiv dwelt on the problems of the this unusual subdivision of the country's agroindustrial sector -- the "Kuban" agroindustrial combine. They included V. Kulik, chairman of the Rossiya kolkhoz; R. Zaporozhets, link leader at the "Timashevskiy" livestock enterprise for fattening cattle; A. Valko, chief agronomist on the Put k Kommunizmu kolkhoz; and others. They spoke about the advantages of the new system of management based on the use of economic levers. A quest is in progress in every possible area. Nine-tenths of the arable land and three-fourths of the livestock units are now worked by collectives which practice financial autonomy. The check book limit system for the reciprocal settling of accounts, labor remuneration taking account of KTU [klimatichesko-territorialnyyee usloviya - climatic and regional conditions], and family contracts are being introduced. The earnings of kolkhoz managers and members are made dependent on the results of their work. The interest of the partners working in the countryside is growing. And the result?

Already last year all the grain delivered to the country's granaries was rated "strong." This year the yields from 52,000 hectares of land exceeded 52 quintals per hectare, and of barely 60 quintals. Again, all the 125,000 metric tons obtained top quality ratings. The enterprise will receive approximately R3 million additionally for high quality. The changes are not fortuitous.

"This year," M. Lomach, the combine's director general said. "the grain reception enterprise workers were accepting grain straight from the combines, so to speak. They dried it, cleaned it, and marketed only strong varieties. Yet in the past, procurement workers tried to avoid extra work.

Combining the economic interests of all the partners in the agroindustrial complex to increase the production of output and enhance its quality is one of the permanent tasks. At the "Kuban" combine a certain amount of work is being done to strengthen ties between allied enterprises. The machine service, for instance, is geared to high results. For the first time in many years it has won praise for fulfilling the target for repairs of machinery only 78 percent and saving R400,000 in the process. As a consequence there were fewer breakdowns. That is to say, they did it by means of quality.

Nonetheless, the combine's leaders and specialists must experiment more actively and quest more boldly for new forms and methods of improving the economic machinery and pursuing self-financing and financial autonomy. The interests of all the sectors -- production, processing, and trade -- could be combined by an interdepartmental economic accounting system, for instance. However, the experiment that has been launched is clearly losing momentum.

...At the entrance to the "Kuban" agroindustrial combine you see colorful banners. They are devoted to the collective's future plans. It is planned, in particular, to increase grain yields per hectare to 60 quintals, and annual milk yields per cow to 5,000 kg. The targets are high. Comparing them with today's result makes it plain that much work lies ahead of the agricultural workers and their partners if they are to keep their word. Everyone will have to put in more effort, and work creatively and with initiative.

CHERNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS ENGINEER INTERVIEWED

LD250318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Interview with Valeriy Sergeyevich Andrianov, chief engineer of the "Energospetsmontazh" association by station correspondent Vladimir Sokolov on the new completion of construction of the sarcophagus over the damaged unit at the Chernobyl AES; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Sokolov] Mixers and trucks carrying concrete are arriving at the station day and night. The concrete pumps are operating around the clock, building up the shelvedwalls of the sarcophagus, in steps, which will entomb the damaged fourth set. Walls already rise to the control mark at almost 50 meters. Concrete is filling up the fractures in the mighty walls of the building housing the set and the machine room which will become part of the sarcophagus. The overall background radiation level is falling as this work progresses before one's very eyes. However, it still forces people working near the reactor to wear breathing apparatus and to work in short shifts. But the metallic structures for the roof and the cranes to raise them are ready. Valeriy Sergeyevich Andrianov, chief engineer of the Energospetsmontazh association, carrying out the work here, how will this sarcophagus finally look?

[Andrianov] The sarcophagus itself is a concrete slab surrounding the reactor building. This concrete slab has four stepped walls on it which rise pyramid-like to the top of the reactor block.

[Sokolov] what size are they?

[Andrianov] Each step is 12 meters high. The work is now approaching its completion stage. The reactor block already is closed in the by the stepped walls. The fourth stepped wall is being completed, after which the next stage will be to install the covering for the reactor block -- mighty metallic girders on which the roofing will rest in the form of pipes of 1,200-mm diameter and mighty girder structures which will reach to the walls and hermetically seal the reactor top from the environment.

[Sokolov] Will these pipes also be filled with concrete?

[Andrianov] No. The pipes are hollow, they only support structures. Tubing will pass through them which will monitor the radiation level of the reactor housing. They will be used for ventilation. This will all pass through a special filter station.

[Sokolov] And so it is a matter of days until the completion of the sarcophagus.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES TSELINOGRAD OBLAST AKTIV

PM241846 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Enhance the Pace and Quality of Work"]

[Text] Tselinograd Oblast is stepping up the harvest, the struggle for the timely preparation of the land and seeds for the next harvest and of livestock breeding farms for winter, and the laying in of succulent feed. [paragraph continues]

The collectives of industrial enterprises are successfully meeting targets for producing goods, including consumer goods, increasing labor productivity in excess of the plan, and reducing prime production costs. Capital construction is moving at a faster pace. However, every potential for improving the work indicators of agriculture, industry, and other sectors is still not really being used.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, has familiarized himself with the state of affairs in the oblast. In Tselinogradskiy Rayon he surveyed the fields of the "Ilinovskiy," "Vozdvizhenskiy," "Novoishimskiy," and "Krasnyy Flag" sovkhozes and of the Tselinograd poultry rearing production association, inquired about the use of progressive work forms and methods of combines, vehicles, and other equipment in the harvesting and transportation of grain and also about the organization of crop growers' work and their cultural, social, and medical services, and met with farm machine operators and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held in Tselinograd. First secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of city and rayon ispolkoms and rayon agroindustrial assiciations, and leaders of institutions, industrial enterprises, and trade union and Komsomol organizations participated.

Warmly greeted by those present, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. In light of the high demands made by the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) plenum, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Party, Soviet, and Economic Organs in the Kazakh SSR To Meet the Targets of the Food Program and Ensure the Rapid, Steady Development of Livestock Breeding," he said, work in industry and agriculture must be radically restructured, and the potential created in the oblast for successfully fulfilling the economic and social development plan and adopted pledges must be used more fully.

From start to finish on the harvest and transportation production line we must aim for precision and coordination in the work of combine operators, drivers, and others involved in the busy harvest period and prevent even the smallest grain losses or drop in its quality. More concern must also be shown for harvesting and storing vegetables, potatoes, and other agricultural crops, increasing the pace of fall plowing and prepraing seeds, making rational use of feed, increasing mil yields and livestock weight gains, and delivering to the state as much agricultural and livestock produce as possible. It is important to raise the standard of crop growing, enhance the role of intensive technology, the collective contract, and financial autonomy, and strengthen cooperation between partners in the agroindustrial complex.

While noting the importance of eliminating shortcomings in sovkhoz and kolkhoz production, D.A. Kunayev stressed that there are also shortcomings in industry, capital construction, transport, and communications. The restructuring process, the transition to intensive methods of economic operations, the introduction of automation and comprehensive mechanization, and the renewal of equipment is still making slow progress. Better use must be made of labor, raw material, and other resources. More consumer goods must be produced -- in a wider range and of higher quality -- and better quality housing, cultural projects, and public education, health care, consumer services, and trade establishments must be built more quickly.

A paramount task in light of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's directions is to improve organizational, political, and ideological educational activity. Its effectiveness and intelligibility must be increased in every possible way and the task of improving the organization of socialist competition must be carried out in parallel with the tasks of speeding up development and enhancing the role of the human factor.

The aktiv meeting gave assurances that the oblast's party organizations and working people will ensure that harvesting of grain and other crops will be performed in a short time and without any losses, overfulfill their pledges relating to the sale of grain to the state and the procurement of all types of livestock products, eliminate the shortcomings indicated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on meeting the Food Program targets and ensuring the rapid, stable development of industry, construction, transport, and other sectors of the economy.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his trip around the oblast by A.G. Braun, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, and K.A. Taukenov, oblispolkom chairman.

CENTRAL ASIAN CULTURE MINISTRIES CRITICIZED

PM221621 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Attributed article under the rubric "The Newspaper Has Spoken Out. What Has Been Done?": "'Ministerial Drama'"]

[Text] The article published by our newspaper 29 May 1986 has been examined by:

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau [subhead]

P. Luchinskiy, secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has informed the Editorial Office that the article "Ministerial Drama" has been acknowledged to be correct.

S. Safarov, Tajik SSR first deputy minister of culture, has been relieved of his duties for exploiting his official position for personal ends and for failing to self-critically appraise his own activity in connectio with the article "Ministerial Drama."

Minister of Culture S. Mirzoshoyev has been severely reprimanded for displaying a lack of principledness as a result of which workers in the republic Ministry of Culture's central apparatus got excessively carried away by personal creative work at the expense of their basic work.

The Dushanbe Party Gorkom has been ordered to examine the question of party proceedings against S. Safarov and N. Islamov, former chief editor of the republic Ministry of Culture's Repertoire Drafting Collegium [repertuarno-redaktsionnaya kollegiya]. A. Sidki, chief editor of the Repertoire Drafting Collegium, has been reprimanded by the primary party organization, and has been relieved of his duties.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau [subhead]

The reply, signed by M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, says that most of the facts cited in the article have been fully confirmed. The criticism has been acknowledged to be correct.

A. Mamiliyev, minister of culture and CPSU member, has been severely reprimanded and his service record has been endorsed for shortcomings in his leadership of the republic Ministry of Culture's Repertoire Drafting Collegium, for slackening attention to theatrical activity, for the poor ideological and artistic standard of the repertoire of plays, and for manifestations of personal immodesty.

L. Marchenko, secretary of the primary party organization, has been reprimanded for inadequate work by the republic Ministry of Culture's primary party organization to enhance the militancy of Communists, for lack of criticism and self-criticism, and for unsatisfactory monitoring of the work of the ministry apparatus to fulfill party and government directives.

Notice has been taken of the fact that A. Mamiliyev has fully repaid the fee he received for the stage adaptation of B. Kerbabayev's novel "A Drop of Water -- A Grain of Gold" [Kaplya vody -- krupitsa zolota], and that the money from the Turkmen SSR Makhtumkuli State Prize has been remitted to the Peace Fund.

The article "Ministerial Drama" has been discussed by the collegium and by a primary party organization meeting of the Ministry of Culture apparatus, measures have been defined to eliminate the shortcomings pointed out in the article, and a number of senior ministry officials have been given administrative and party punishments.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has ordered the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers to step up the monitoring of financial and economic activity by the republic Ministry of Culture and to enhance exactingness toward its leaders. The Bureau has ordered the Ashkhabad Turkmen Communist Party Gorkom to give practical assistance to the ministry's primary party organization.

The attention of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section has been forcefully drawn to the slackening of party leadership of the activity of the Ministry of Culture and its primary party organization, and the section has been instructed to formulate specific measures to step up monitoring of the state repertoire policy in the republic's theater and concert organizations, and to exert the requisite influence to boost the militancy of the primary party organization.

The Uzbek Ministry of Culture [subhead]

Republic Minister of Culture M. Akhmedova has informed us that the article was examined at a session of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture Collegium. A resolution adopted notes that the article correctly exposes shortcomings in the work of the Theaters Administration Repertoire Drafting Collegium. For example, 159 plays were acquired in 1981-1985 for a total sum of R356,400, and 20 of these works were not staged, representing 12.5 percent of the total number of plays acquired. [paragraph continues]

Abuses of official position were committed by A. Ibragimov, chief editor of the Repertoire Drafting Collegium, taking the form of pressure on the artistic leadership of theaters and the "promotion" of his own plays. Young playwrights' works did not always receive the due objective appraisal.

The attention of the Theaters Administration Repertoire Drafting Collegium has been drawn to shortcmings in its work. Measures have been outlined to strengthen ties with the republic Writers' Union in creating highly artistic plays and shaping a theatrical repertoire which meets the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. It has been proposed that more active use be made of the system of works being commissioned by the state, and that "round table" creative meetings between writers and critics are practiced more widely for the purpose of discussing new original drama works and stage presentations. The ministry's administrations have been instructed to take specific measures to reinforce the Repertoire drafting collegium with cadres.

The question of A. Ibragimov's accountability for his abuse of office will be examined on his return to good health.

SHCHERBITSKIY OPENS UKRAINIAN AKTIVS MEETING

AU221024 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 86 pp 1-2, 4

[RATAU report on the 15 September meeting of Ukraine's party and economic aktivs: "To Complete Field Works in a Good Organized Way, and to Prepare Well for the Winter Season"]

[Excerpts] The fall and winter season, when not only the struggle for fulfilling the plans and pledges for the current year enters int its concluding stage, but work is being performed in advance of the future tasks, is a severe test for agricultural workers. The collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises, as well as the organs of the agro-industrial complex are now expected to prove to be able to work under the conditions of restructuring, and to combine the accomplishment of economic tasks with prospective search for reserves for production intensification. The effectiveness of the agrarian sector in the republic's economy and its part in implementing the country's food program largely depend on this.

Urgent measures for hastening the fall field works and for preparing the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work under winter conditions were discussed in a business-like and thorough way at a recent meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs.

While opening the meeting, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central committee first secretary, said:

"As is known, late in August the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and th All-Union Komsomol Central Committee examined the results of all-union socialist competitions to increase the output and procurement of stockbreeding produce in the last winter season. They determined the winners and positively assessed the work performed by collectives which attained high indexes in the work.

"At the same time it was noted that individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agro-industrial associations failed to make full use of the possibilities to raise the productivity of animals and poultry, and to increase the output and purchases of stockbreeding produce. Compared with the preceding winter season, meat sales to the state shrank in Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, and Kharkov Oblasts, as did milk sales in Sumy Oblast.

"The CPSU Central Committee has examined the pressing tasks to hasten the fall field works and to complete preparations at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work under winter conditions. It was noted that the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Grain Products, and other ministries and departments, as well as many party, administrative, and economic organs in the field were insufficiently critical in assessing the situation in the harvest and other fall field works, as well as in the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises for the winter season, and were not taking exhaustive measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

"An entire number of serious shortcomings were noted in this sphere. These shortcomings have also occurred in our republic. For this reason the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has put on the agenda of the meeting the item of urgent measures to hasten the fall field works and to complete the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work under winter conditions."

Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and State Agro-Industrial committee chairman, was offered the floor for a report. [passage omitted]

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy addressed the aktivs meeting participants. (V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech has been published in today's issue of the paper.)

A decision was adopted on the issue discussed.

Participating in the aktivs meeting were Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, V. S. Shevchenko, V. F. Dobrik, V. A. Ivashko, V. D. Kryuchkov, V. A. Masol, and S. N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

GENERAL CSA DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED

LD242031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] In the fields of the country. Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, our commentator, is at the microphone:

Today we received the general data about the progress of field work in the collective and state farms from the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA]. I will acquaint our listeners with this report. First of all it has to be pointed out that the grain crops in the collective and state farms are to be harvested on less than one fifth of the entire sowed area. On the whole the harvest is under way in eastern rayons of the country. Here, the grain is now threshed on 1 million hectares per day on the average. In the last week, the biggest volume of work was being carried out on the fields of Kazakhstan, mainly in the Kokchetav, Kustanay and Tselinograd Oblasts. The harvest is now practically finished in Tselinograd Oblast.

The harvest of a number of late crops -- rice, corn and sunflowers -- is proceeding somewhat faster than in the last year. Sunflower threshing is being finished now by the farms of Moldavia, Kuban, Dnepropetrovsk, Kherson, Voronezh Oblasts and Georgia. The farms of Ural and West Siberia have commenced the harvest of seeds for oil.

Speaking about grain procurement, it has to be noted first of all, that the plan of selling strong wheat to the state has been fulfilled in the country as a whole. Now, in the eastern rayons, the harvest of hard spring wheat is under way. More of it than in the last years has been put into store. And on the whole, from all grain, which was delivered to the elevators, 71 percent is high quality wheat. The plan of grain sales was fulfilled by 35 oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

Mass harvest of cotton is under way in the republics of Central Asia. Sugar beet has been dug out on almost 1 million hectares.

Among the most important worries in the rural areas in these September days is the preparation for the future harvest. Three quarters of the fields, which were allocated to winter crops, have been sowed with their seeds. The sowing has extended itself from the central rayons of the country to the south -- into the Rostov Oblast and Stavropol Kray. In many oblasts there are now better terms for fall ploughing. So far, only half of the fields intended for spring crops sowing has been sowed. However, in the Stavropolye, Dagestan, Bryansk, Smolensk and Kaluga Oblasts, the percentage of the prepared fields is considerably lower than that of the country as a whole.

Eastern Area Harvest Report

LD250209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The harvest in the east of the country has entered its final stage. The USSR CSA has reported that grain had been reaped and threshed on 100 million hectares as of the beginning of this week. This is 94 percent of the area reaped. Reaping of corn for silage is now taking place in the eastern areas simultaneously with the threshing of grain crops. This work also requires a considerable amount of effort. Harvesting of sugar beet and flax is taking place on the farms of western Siberia. They also have begun threshing of sunflower there.

Everything is ready in the Far East for the beginning of mass work on the soya plantations. One of the country's largest zones for its cultivation is situated here. At the same time, winter sowing is continuing on kolkozes and sovkhozes. Seed for grain crops remains to be sown on one quarter of the area. Half of the autumn ploughing had been carried out on farms by the beginning of this week.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 24 SEP REPORTED

LD250534 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Agricultural observer A.Z. Ivashchenko, in a studio video talk, reports on the harvesting. Fieldwork has been completed in the Altay, but the grain has still not been cleared from 2 million hectares in Kustanay, Kokchetav, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. By the beginning of this week grain still remained to be cleared on only 181,000 hectares in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Only 80,000 hectares are left in Kurgan Oblast, but machinery is laying idle because of poor weather in Omsk, Sverdlovsk, and Tomsk Oblasts. The "Omskaya-9' wheat has been allocated to five oblasts in Siberia over 650,000 hectares but they have still not ripened. Unfortunately, the grain which has not been harvested is being counted not in hundreds of thousands of hectares but in millions [Moscow Television Russian "Vremya" newscast 1430]

The 100,000 metric ton of cotton from five-fiber varieties has been delivered to a storage center in Tadzhikistan since the start of the harvest. Nearly all of it comes from Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, the republic's main producer of valuable cotton varieties. Thus far 240,000 metric tons of raw cotton already have been pruchased by the state in Tadzhikistan. The harvest is coming in faster than last year. (2230)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM241437 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIN in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Hour Is Near!"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 15 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 99.6 million hectares in the country. The threshing of 92.9 million hectares has been completed. This is 84 percent of the sown area. Last week the area of the fully harvested fields increased by 11.5 million hectares. Grain is being poured into the state granaries on account of the plans and adopted pledges.

September has crossed the halfway mark. The breath of fall is increasingly detectable. Today all the efforts of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and other collectives of the agro-industrial complex must be directed toward completing the harvest as quickly as possible, fulfilling the sales plans for grain and other products, and creating a reliable basis for next year's harvest.

Harvesting is continuing in the Urals region and beyond, in West and East Siberia, and in the Far East Region. A good harvest has been gathered right in in Orenburg Oblast. It has enabled kolkhozes and sovkhozes to fulfill the plan and dispatch more than 3.5 million metric tons of grain to the elevators. Harvesting is drawing to a close in Altay.

Grain crops there have been threshed on 9 out of every 10 hectares. More than 2 million metric tons of grain has been sold to the state. The pace of procurement in the kray could be higher but for obstructions in the path of the harvest. At the Biysk elevator trucks awaiting unloading stand idle for hours on end and for entire shifts. Director A. Sulimov has resigned himself to this phenomenon and is not taking effective measures to rectify the situation. But there is a way out. It is necessary to ensure the arrival of transport at the elevator according to a 24-hour schedule and direct part of the flow of grain to Biysk Grain Products Combine, where much storage space is now empty. The rayon organizations are not trying to solve this question either.

Greater efficiency and organization must also be displayed at the concluding stage of the harvest in many other places. So far grain and pulse crops in the RSFSR have been cut on 58.5 million hectares, and 55.3 million hectares -- 84 percent of the sown area -- have been threshed. One-fourth of the crop is still standing in Perm, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Tyumen, and Chita Oblasts. Farm and rayon argo-industrial association leaders must commission all combines, trucks, and driers and ensure high productivity from every unit. Competition fron-runners are setting an example here. R. Valeyev, combine operator on the 21st Party Congress Kolkhoz in Bashkiria's Tuymazinskiy Rayon, has increased the unit's daily productivity to 1,000 quintals of grain. V. Knyazev, machine operator on the "Zauralye" Kolkhoz in Kurgan Oblast's Yurgamyshskiy Rayon, has produced almost 10,000 quintals of grain from the combine hopper.

Effective measures must be taken in Kazakhstan to complete harvesting and grain procurements as quickly as possible. Some 5.8 million hectares of harvested grain still await threshing there. The way to do this is to have 24-hour efficient functioning of the route from field to threshing floor to elevator. Precisely this is how the matter has been organized in Pavlodar and Tselingograd Oblasts, where the drying of grain and its continuous dispatch to the state's granaries have been organized. But the efficient running of driers and cleaning lines has been not ensured on Turgay Oblast's "Kaindiyskiy," "Tselinnyy," Maykutov, and "Saryuzenskiy" Sovkhozes. As a result, large-capacity truck-trailers stand idle for long periods, holding up the transportation of grain to elevators. Kazakh farmers must make fuller use of the available potential for fulfilling state plans and increasing procurements of strong and durum varities of food-grade wheat.

Harvesting of corn for grain occupies a prominent place in the fall field complex. This work has been carried out on just over 1.3 million hectares. Whereas cobs have been harvested from one-third of the area in the Kuban, they have been harvested from only 14 percent of the sown area in Chechen-Ingushetia and North Osetia. This work must be accelerated in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and south Kazakhstan -- the chief suppliers of corn grain.

Sunflowers continue to be harvested very slowly. In the RSFSR oilseeds from just over 28 percent of the sown area have been threshed. Nothing is hindering this important work in Rostov Oblast, but nonetheless flower heads from only 15 percent of the sown area have been threshed there. Full seed maturity has arrived in the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions, although there too there is inadmissible delay in getting the harvesting under way. The longer the gathering of oilseeds is delayed, the greater the losses will be and the poorer the quality.

In the interests of improving the supply of hulled and pulse crop products to the population it is necessary to complete the harvesting of buckwheat and millet more quickly and procure more peas. Mass gathering of white grain has begun in the rice paddies. The "50 Let Oktyabrya" Sovkhoz in the Crimea has set aside just 2 weeks for threshing and is obtaining 55 quintals of rice per hectare. This is how things must be organized on Kzyl-Orda, Astrakhan, Uzbek, and North Caucasus farms, where rice occupies large areas.

Work on truck garden plantations must be decisively accelerated. Potatoes have so far been lifted on 1.4 million hectares. That is 47 percent of the area planted. Foremost machine operators in Belorussia and Ryazan Oblast have mounted a competition for each combine to harvest 1,000 metric tons of tubers during the season. However, work in the potato fields has been organized badly in many places. What else can account for the fact that only 36 percent of the potatoes have been lifted in Bryansk and Tula Oblasts, 37 percent in Smolensk Oblast, and 41 percent in Yaroslavl Oblast? It is important to decisively improve the use of equipment and to create conditions for highly productive work by the people arriving on kolkhozes and sovhkozes to lift tubers. Party committees must make a principled assessment of instances of harvest losses and delays over dispatching potatoes to cities and industrial centers and laying them in store for the winter. So far 5.8 million metric tons of the "second grain" and 8.9 million metric tons of vegetables have been purchased. This is somewhat more than by this time last year. But there is no cause for complacency. For vegetables have been harvested on only 42 percent of the sown area.

Long-stemmed flax is still being pulled, while in Central Asia and Azerbaijan the mass cotton harvest has begun and the machines are going out into the fields. Uzbek farms have already sold a quarter-million metric tons of raw cotton. Combines are working two shifts on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Tajikistan's Voseyskiy Rayon. However, so far, cotton procurements are generally proceeding more slowly than last year -- which demands better organization in this work. The time of the mass sugar beet harvest is imminent. Soybeans from the first thousands of hectares in the Volga and North Caucasus Regions have been threshed.

Farmers are preparing the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 25.3 million hectares -- 65 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 44.5 million hectares -- 39 percent of the plan. Therefore it is very important to accelerate the pace of all field work. Every fall hour is dear!